

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

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69.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—273—

#### Politics of Europe.

*Congress of Verona.*—The German Newspapers, speaking of the intended Congress, state that no stranger will be admitted within the consecrated walls of Verona, who cannot show a faculty of one sort or another from some Minister or Minister's clerk, or who does not plead a "special protection from one of the great Powers." What is it that these Sovereigns dread? Bused, as they no doubt intend to be, in promoting the general happiness of mankind, what is the meaning of these extreme precautions? But, whatever of benevolence there may be in the motives, or whatever of intrinsic wisdom in the plans, of these Imperial and Royal personages, we esteem it a severe misfortune that no such proofs of either have been furnished as to satisfy a jealous and uncharitable world, that there is nothing to fear from their resolutions, or that there is any thing to hope but from their inability to realize what they resolve. With the most amiable and disinterested feelings, is it not, we ask, a more than usual cruelty upon the august members of the Holy Alliance, that they should have become the objects of inveterate suspicion to the whole political society of Europe, except those few individuals only who are engaged in the immediate service and about the Courts of these exalted personages! The reason of such an universal impression to their disadvantage—an impression which we decline to justify, but merely seek to explain—appears to be, that men wonder *what necessity* there can exist for so many Monarchs meeting to assist each other in governing their respective subjects. If the schemes which these high personages come together such long and troublesome journeys to ripen, were of a nature to promote the welfare of their several countries, it seems the strangest thing in the world, that the authors of them should not state at once to their subjects what it is they propose to do for them; and this without ever leaving their own palaces. What resistance, what ill-humour, could they expect from the people, when all that they enjoined was for their good? But, on the other hand, when half a dozen Monarchs lay their heads together, having no one interest or concern in common, except that of kingly power, and one to which, considered as an exclusive interest (the light in which they themselves appear, by the secrecy and mystery of their councils, to regard it), that of all the rest of mankind is distinctly and directly opposed; the fact seems to stare all reasonable beings in the face, that the meeting has no other object under Heaven but to push the exclusive interest of these crowns to the utmost, and to crush the opposing interest of about 120 millions of their fellow-creatures! But can they fancy that men will quietly submit, in the present age of international intercourse and information, to be deprived of any portion of liberty which they feel themselves fitted to enjoy, and of which they see many neighbouring nations in the actual enjoyment? The members of the Holy Alliance complain that the south of Europe has been revolutionized by its standing armies, yet it is by means of standing armies that they are to crush all further revolutions! The Court of England, it is true, sees the business of this Imperial and Royal Assembly under a far less formidable aspect than that which we have been discussing. His Majesty's Ministers, at least, have in a manner sufficiently satisfactory to both friends and enemies, shown that either they regard the understood purposes of the Congress with contempt, or that they have fully resolved to have no participation in them.

If a war were impending, and the Duke of Wellington were to take the field, we should say at once that this Government was in earnest—that there would be no child's play—but that hard knocks and bloody cocks'-combs were immediately to follow. The contrary persuasion presses hard upon us, now that we know of his Grace having set off in the course of yesterday, and in the ostensible garb of a negotiator. Nothing serious can be intended by this country, or she would have put on a graver face. She would not have sent the Duke of Wellington, had she meant to plunge deeply in the diplomatic fray, or had not her Government, grounds for supposing that the Congress will be obliged to leave matters pretty much where it found them.—*Times*, Sept. 18.

*Commutation of Tithes.*—There is no doubt whatever, that Parliament, on its meeting, will take the subject of Irish tithes into its immediate and most serious consideration. Preparations with that view, are, we have reason to know, in considerable forwardness. In the mean time it behoves the Irish counties to be prepared, one and all, with their petitions and representations. The Grand Juries of several counties have, as has been already stated, come to resolutions tantamount to those passed in London on the subject. So far so good. We should suggest, however, the necessity of convening county meetings for this sole and express purpose.

A commencement is about to be made, under very auspicious circumstances, in the county of Waterford. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is now at Lismore, in that county. Besides being one of the greatest landed proprietors in Ireland, the Duke of Devonshire is also a great lay improPRIATOR. At his instance principally, as well as that of the gentlemen of Waterford, a meeting is convened by the High Sheriff, to be held at Lismore on Monday next. We regard this meeting as of extreme interest, not only to the county of Waterford, but to the kingdom. It is, indeed, a most gratifying thing to find that this nobleman, who has more to lose as a layman than, perhaps, any other individual of the county, has put himself prominently forward on such an occasion. It is not mere talk with his Grace of Devonshire. If a sacrifice be found necessary, the Duke will make that sacrifice for the sake of his county.

Tipperary, we have also high authority to state, will meet in the course of a week or two. This meeting will also be attended by all the nobility and gentry in the country.

It has been mentioned to us, but we do not vouch for the fact, that if his noble father's health will permit, it is the intention of Lord Milton to visit his estates in the county of Wicklow this autumn, and that one of his objects is to ascertain the sense of the county with regard to commutation of tithes. We imagine that the sense is already ascertained. One of the best resident landlords in Ireland is Lord Powerscourt. His lordship is also an ardent and steady advocate of the church establishment; but he knows, that while the revenues of the church are collected in the present way, that establishment can neither be popular nor efficient. His lordship is, therefore, a friend to commutation, and his name appears in the catalogue which is appended to the London Tavern resolutions. The members of the county are also friends to the measure. James Grattan is their hereditary advocate.

We take it for granted that the Duke of Leinster and Lord Cloncurry will head a requisition to the High Sheriff of Kildare for the same purpose. Their country expects this of them. Now is the time to act; and they will act as becomes the hereditary name of the one, and the well-tried character of the other.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

*Town of Jassy.*—The following is an extract of a letter from Odessa, dated 16th of August (N. S.):—*Courier*.

We had accounts yesterday, that the remainder of the town of Jassy has been destroyed by fire. A thousand Janissaries having returned to that city, with a view of plunder, were opposed by the Turks in the town; an affair took place, in which the Janissaries overpowered the town-guard, and burnt the town for the sake of the plunder, excepting, as it is said, only the Palace of the Pacha."

*Greenland Whale Fishery.*—Accounts have been received this morning (Sept. 13) from Hull of a very distressing nature, in regard to the Greenland whale fishery. Seven ships were totally lost, fourteen remained in the ice, not expected to get out, and eleven are missing. The fish caught average 124 tons; last year it was 10,000.—These misfortunes, with the bad success of many of the ships, will probably cause an advance in the value of whale oil.

*Mr. Canning's Political Creed.*—It is rumoured, that the Lord Chancellor only assented to Mr. Canning's introduction into the Cabinet on condition of his subscribing to a political creed drawn up by them for the occasion. The precise stipulations are as yet unknown; but it is confidently reported that one article relates to Catholic Emancipation—a subject upon which the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Canning have hitherto been at loggerheads, and respecting which Lord Liverpool perfectly agrees with the former.

*Ireland.*—It is computed that three-fourths of the great landed proprietors of Ireland are now living out of our country, to whom a revenue of six millions is annually remitted, never to return.—*Dublin Patriot*.

*Bishop of Durham.*—The Bishop of Durham has certain lay privileges which other Bishops have not; but we doubt whether the following can be ranked among the number. In 1722 there was a grand review of troops by the King, and among other distinguished personages in his Majesty's train, there appeared, say the journals of the day, the Bishop of Durham, on horseback, "in a lay habit of purple, with jack boots, and his hat cocked, and a black wig tied behind, like a military officer!"

*New Method of Selling by Auction.*—An Auctioneer in a neighbouring country, having been employed to sell the effects of an extensive farmer, under an assignment for the benefit of creditors, judged it more prudent and expeditious, and no less advantageous to his employers, to dispose of the whole property *en masse*; he therefore comprised all the articles of furniture in one lot, which alone produced the sum of 2000*l*.—*Carlisle Journal*.

*Potatoes.*—It is ascertained that  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land are necessary to the supply of one horse. In Ireland one man can easily cultivate an acre of potatoes, which will support 12 persons, allowing each 7*lbs*. per diem; consequently, the land that supports one horse will support fifty-four Irishmen.

*Varieties of Trees.*—Since the discovery of the New World, our English gardens have produced 2,345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe; until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

*Species of the Gourd Genus.*—There is now growing, in the garden of a gentleman belonging to the Dock-yard at Sheerness, a species of the gourd genus, the seed of which was brought from Van Dieman's Land, in the *Dromedary* store-ship. It is called by the natives, of that island *Toparra*, and bears a beautiful white flower. The gourd is in the form of a bell, measuring ten inches long, and nineteen in circumference

*New Providence Pine apples.*—The Marquis of Hertford had, this year, forty New Providence pine-apples in one stove of a pinery at his seat in Warwickshire, which weighed no less than 280*lbs*. 4*oz*. One weighed 11*lbs*. 8*oz*. another 11*lbs*. 4*oz*. and some of the remainder 10*lbs*. each.

*Curious Description of a Horse.*—From an *Irish Paper*.—On Saturday, September 16th, will be Sold, or set up for Sale, at Sligo, *Spanker*, the property of O—D—; a strong, staunch, steady, sound, stout, safe, sinewy, serviceable, strapping, supply, swift, smart, sprightly, slightly, spirited, sturdy, spunky, shining, sure-footed, sleek, showy, smooth, well skinned, sized, and shaped Sorrell Steed, of superior symmetry, with a small star and snip, square-sided, slender-shouldered, sharp-sighted, and steps supereminently stately;—free from strain, sprain, spavin, spasms, sinus, strangles, stringhalt, stranguary, sufflation, seed-shedding, sciatica, staggers, seeling, scouring, sellander, sarocole, seams sorranes, surfolt, strumous swelling, scratches, shingles splint, star-gazing, squint, squirt, scurf, scabs, scares, sores, scattering, shuffling, shambling, scampering, straddling, alouching, or skue-stunted gait, or symptoms of secretion, or sickness of any sort. He is neither stiff mouthed, shabby-coated, sinew-shrunk, spur-galled, star-footed, slight-carcoased, saddle-backed, shell-toothed, short-winded, splay-footed, slim-gutted, sag-cared, surbated, skin-scabbed, star-coated, shoulder-shotten, slipped, or slack sleazy, and is sound in the shanks, sword-point, spine, and stifle-joint;—has neither sleeping-evil, anaggle-teeth, anaious-icers, sick-spleen, wand-cracks, setfasts, chirrous, scisures, scrupbulous, or subcutaneous sores, swelled sheath, sarcoma, stegnosis in stalling, or shattered hoofs. Nor is he sour, sulky, surley, stubborn, or sullen in temper;—neither shy nor skittish, slow, sluggish, squabby, or stupid;—he neither slips, strips, strays, stalks, starts, stops, shakes, strides, snuffles, snivels, slavers, shudders, scambles, snorts, spatters, scranches, swallows his wind, stumbles or stoaks in his stall or stable, and scarcely or seldom sweats. Has a shewy, stillish switch tail or stern, and a safe set of shoes on. Can subsist on soil, stubble, sain-foin, sheaf-oats, spoon-wort, affawsedge, sorrage, or scutch-grass carries sixteen stone with surprising speed in his stroke, over a six-foot sod or stone wall. His sire was the sly Sober-sides, on a sister of Splindle-shanks (from the select stud of Squire Splashaway) by Sampson, a sporting son of Sparkler's (by that semenific superlative stallion Sting), which won the sweepstakes and subscription plates last season at Strangford. His selling price, seventy six pounds, sixteen shillings, and sixpence, sterling.

At the same time will be Sold or Swapper<sup>d</sup>, a snug, safe, substantial, serviceable, second-hand Saddle, with secure stuffing, seat, skirts, straps, stirraps, studs, and a strong surcingle. Also a solid silver snaffle, and sharp steel spurs.

*Fruit of all Kinds exceedingly abundant.*—A few days ago, two vessels, partly laden with apples, arrived at Leith from the continent; but the shippers, finding that the selling price of that commodity was less than the duty charged at the Custom-house, they resolved on throwing this part of their cargoes into the sea. This uncommon occurrence gave rise to a scene truly ludicrous, in which many a good ducking was voluntarily submitted to by the multitudes engaged in the scramble. In the recollection of any person living the crops of fruit of all kinds were never so abundant as this season.—*Edinburgh paper*.

*Attempt at Suicide.*—On Monday evening, (Sept. 16) about six o'clock, Mr. Wontner was sent for, from the Sessions-house, it being announced that one of the prisoners had made an attempt on his life. Mr. Wontner immediately repaired to the prison, and found the man had made, as appeared to him, a deep incision in the throat. The unhappy man was lying on a bed, and bleeding profusely. Surgical assistance was rendered, when, upon examination, the wound appeared to be little more than skin deep, but had it not been for a timely discovery, he must have bled to death. The prisoner, whose name is Richard Pew, and is charged with stealing a coat, has been for some time in a bad state of health, and in consequence of not having heard from his friends, was extremely dejected. The wound was inflicted with a razor which he had borrowed from a fellow prisoner.



Friday, March 21. 1823.

- 275 -

Paris, September 18, 1822.—The British public, and even the political part of that public, has not the slightest impression of the horrid state of this unhappy country. It is frightful and disgusting. Laws, justice, honour, morality, and religion, are all equally and entirely contemned by a sanguinary, canting, corrupt Government. Pure despotism in its internal authority, and abject servility before the Holy Alliance. Priests and spies are the terror and the exasperation of the nation.

In the worst periods of Napoleon's absolute reign, there was never half the danger to individuals, nor half the vexation and degradation of the mass of the nation which exists at this moment, and increases every day. In a word, terror is organised.

A young man came to me a short time since in the greatest alarm; he is a foreigner prosecuting his studies, without any acquaintance in Paris, and utterly inattentive to French politics; he lodges in a house where there are six or seven students like himself. He was awake about two o'clock in the morning by a violent knocking at his door, which he was obliged to open to an agent of police, two gendarmes, and six mouchards. His papers were demanded, his bed and secretaire examined, and when the banditti, for they merit no other name, had satisfied their curiosity, they left the terrified youth, to proceed to the chambers of the other inmates of the same house. You will observe that all such frightful nocturnal visits are absolutely illegal; but that they take place every night in different quarters of the city, and the sufferers dare not complain either to the Government or the public.

I will mention to you another fact, which I had from one who took cognizance of the affair. The journals have not alluded to it; it is probable they do not know it; and if they were informed, they would fear to give it publicity.

A tailor who had gone out of the barriers to one of the *gingettes* to take his wine, was followed by an individual whom he did not know, and at length arrested. He was then handed to a *gendarme*, who took him immediately into custody on being shewn a medal or card by the *mouchard*. The *gendarme* conducted his prisoner to the first *corps de garde*, and charged two soldiers to conduct him to the *Prefecture de Police*. On his passage, the poor fellow, arrested he knew not why, took advantage of a favourable spot, and endeavoured to escape—the soldiers pursued him, and he was killed in the street. The soldiers made their report, and as they were the only witnesses, they took care not to criminate themselves. However there was the fact of homicide, and it was necessary to have the formality of a council of war. The men made their statement, and were acquitted. The officers desired to have further information, and solicited the attendance of the *Mouchard* who first arrested the deceased; but they solicited in vain—the prefect said that was his business, and he should attend to it; but that the *Mouchard* could not be produced. Here was a father of a family of good reputation, murdered in consequence of an arrestation, made no body knows why, nor by whom. There are multitudes of these wretches let loose on the public—gendarmes out of uniform—agents furnished with medals, or small grenades, or other articles of recognisance, and men dresses [in all sorts of characters, who exercise the tremendous power of arresting at any hour, in any place, and of ordering the military as directly as their officers.

Every day, the faction that has the power, commits some fresh outrage on the liberties and interests of the people. The King has entered a road, out of which he cannot turn without overturning, and if he goes on, as he must, before he gets to the end he will break down. The whole of the public instruction is in the hands of the priests, and these in general Jesuits. The school *normale* in which *professeurs* were formed for the College is suppressed, and many students who had passed two or three years in preparatory labours for the prizes which entitle them to chairs, and other honours and employments, are turned adrift in despair.—This celebrated school was too enlightened, and is to be merged into some of the Colleges superintended by Priests. In the School of Law, *Ecole du Droit*, three professor ships which taught the general principles, philosophy, and history of law, are

also suppressed—all henceforth to be taught will be the Roman Law, the present Civil Law, and the Practice of the Courts. The Government is endeavouring by every means to intimidate and enfeeble the Bar; the advocates are in general liberal, and the Ministry is anxious to circumscribe their privileges and break their spirit.

The arbitrary treatment of the Journals, for reporting the conduct of the four young men condemned to death at Paris, to the surprise of every body, you have seen by the papers. The facts recorded were seen by all the persons in the Court. The Foreman of that Jury, M. Troave, was formerly one of the sanguinary jacobins, I will send you a verse of one of his songs—he is a shocking wretch. The whole of the judicial proceedings of the Government is lawless and oppressive—the treatment of prisoners worse than jacobinical. As for the conspiracies—the nation is one vast conspiracy, 99 out of every 100 detest the faction that degrades the country, and only wait a favourable moment to throw themselves in a mass on their incorrigible enemies. This conspiracy, however, is the union of sentiment, the force of conviction, and the harmony of public opinion; how soon it may be absolutely necessary to put this universal feeling in motion, God only knows, but it is probable this period may not be distant. The best men in France are daily attacked by the Government, and their friends tremble for their lives. The Court appears literally to thirst for the blood of the virtuous Lafayette and his connections; he is, in fact, a prisoner, tracked, surrounded, 20 wretches on his steps; he feels like the Gironde formerly, perhaps too secure in his own virtue and the public opinion, and forgets that blood thirsty-factions hate the one and brave the other.—I have much more to say another time.

*Descent of Mr. Livingston's Balloon.*—Mr. Livingston finding he was fast gaining upon the rising land, and being very desirous of making his descent upon the level, began to open the valve when he had been in the air about twenty minutes, and being as he conceived (for the objects below were not at that time distinctly visible), nearly over Blackburn, and at the height of about three miles. The balloon for some time descended very gradually, until coming nearer the earth, Mr. L. could make an observation, and found he was on the slope of a valley: he now threw all his weight upon the valve, and descended with great rapidity, throwing out, as he came near the earth, his grappling irons. He fell, at five minutes after three o'clock in the afternoon, in a field between Stonyhurst and Blackburn, within two miles of Whalley, called Billington Moor, on the left of the high road. The balloon was dragged along by the wind over two or three fields, on the edge of a slope, and in its progress the grappling iron tore up every thing that impeded its way. Three husbandmen, who had on the first appearance of the balloon run to the spot, endeavoured to throw the grappling iron round a tree, and succeeded, but such was the force with which it was driven along by the current of air, that the tree was torn up by roots; another man in attempting to hold the balloon down by the ropes, had his hand completely sacrificed. At length, after several dreadful rebounds from the earth, Mr. Livingston was thrown out of the car, at the height of eighteen feet from the ground, and fell upon his side, which, we are sorry to say, is much bruised. The balloon it was found impossible to secure and it rose again on being relieved from the weight of Mr. L. and was driven in the direction of the German Ocean, distant about one hundred and twenty miles, over the borders of Yorkshire; there is strong reason to hope, however, it may fall before it reaches the main ocean.

Mr. Livingston met with the kindest attention from those who witnessed his fall, and was immediately placed upon a horse and brought to Whalley; from this place he seized the opportunity of the Blackburn coach passing, and proceeded thither; here he had his bruises examined by Mr. Barlow, who advised his remaining there that night. About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning he returned to Preston, a good deal fatigued, and a little lame from the bruise on his hip, but otherwise in good spirits; he was recognised in the chaise on entering the town, and followed by a number of his friends, who cheered him on his return to *terra firma*.—*Leeds Mercury*.

### The King's Visit to Edinburgh.

We last year copied from the Scotch papers some of their animadversions on the behaviour of their Irish brethren on the occasion of the King's visit to Dublin: it is but fair to show how the Irish are impressed with the conduct of the Scotch during the royal visit in the land of cakes.

[FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.]

A late melancholy circumstance has prevented us from returning as soon as we had proposed, to the subject of Scottish blarney. We have, however, taken care to preserve some of the most precious *morceaux*.

That the scenes in Edinburgh (and the parade with which these are placarded in the Scotch newspapers will not allow us to lose a single fold in a lady's drapery or a single curl in a Highlander's tail) have been very splendid, we mean not to deny; and if these things are gratifying to his Majesty, we are rejoiced to hear that he is gratified. We may be allowed to doubt, however, whether the entrance of the King into Edinburgh was at all comparable to the hearty and obstreperous welcome which he received last year in Dublin. We had no getting up of feelings—no calculation of consequences; every thing was sincere, vehement, and enthusiastic. The King saw us as we really were—not in masquerade—not as actors assembled to perform a part in the pageantry—not with shreds of rhyme in our mouths, "cut and dry," nor yet with quotations from musty records of "wise saws and modern instances," but with vociferations, loud and joyous and hearty. We were quite satisfied that the King's feelings responded to ours, and that he caught a portion of that fire with which our bosoms were swelling.

We remember right well, that for the feeble description which we endeavoured to give of the sense, and the sensations which it produced, we were subjected to all kinds of animadversions—to good jokes, and very sorry ones; to charges of blarney and even of insincerity; to accusations upon our good taste and patriotism; and there was no journal more loud and more metaphysical in reading us lectures on our errors, than a paper distinguished at present beyond all other Scottish papers for the rignarole and ridiculousness of its adulation. We replied as well as we could; we admitted that there was some flummery, and we laughed at it ourselves. We acknowledged with due humility our inferiority with respect to taste; but we contended then, and we say now, that never was there any thing less liable to the charge of insincerity, or even flattery. We might have been rude sometimes in our expressions, and our phraseology might not have been always of the newest court pattern, but our language was, unquestionably, the genuine representative of our feelings.

Let us now examine whether the "Northern Athens," as the Scots conceitedly call Edinburgh, has not furnished some flowers of blarney, that really make the gaudiest tints on our poor pasture look pale and languid.

"We yesterday heard, from the very best authority, that his Majesty was quite confounded—with delight, at the first appearance of Leith."

"Confounded with delight."—"Beautified Opelia!" We are quite happy that his Majesty escaped being "confounded," with something quite different; for if the *Edinburgh Star* be authority, several of his Lieges were confounded, with what it would not be polite to whisper in Scottish ears, and which we shall therefore take the liberty of describing from a Scotch newspaper. The following is one of the police regulations:—

"No ashes, water, filth, or any description of nuisance, or any article whatever, shall be laid down on the streets betwixt the hours of ten o'clock on the morning of a Saturday and ten o'clock on the Sunday evening following; nor shall such nuisances be thrown out at any time of the day or night on any pretext whatever, from doors, windows, or stairs.

"All buckets or other vessels, whether empty or containing filth, ashes, or other refuse, found upon the streets or pavements, shall be seized and forfeited, and the owners shall be liable in the like penalty."

*Nota Bene.*—This was not written in the Land of Bulls: it is neat from the Land of Cakes; nay, it comes from the second city of the empire—and what is still more astonishing, of Europe. For be it known to those who are not initiated into the mysteries of Scottish topography, that Edinburgh stands not only before Dublin in point of size, beauty, population, and importance, but even before Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Constantinople, and the capital of the celestial empire. This is a flight of hyperbole, for which we were not even prepared by Scottish braggardism. We wonder the scribe did not add, that Scotland was a fairer country than France, and Holy rood-house, a finer Palace than the Tuileries; that the High Kirk was a finer building than Westminster-abbey, or St. Peter's; and that the Register-office surpassed the Parthenon in beauty, and the Coliseum in sublimity. What a pity it is, that this heap of grandeur and

beauty is cursedly filthy; and that our modern Athenians are given to as nasty habits as any Pict or Calmuc upon record. We take the description from their own mouths. It is the police that speak:

"As the frequency of the commission of certain nuisances upon the streets, lanes, and passages, has long been a reproach to the character of the city and its environs, all persons committing such offences shall be liable in the like penalty as aforesaid; and parents shall be responsible, in the same penalty, for their children, who may hereafter be found committing such degrading offences."

We really think that the proverbial cunning of Scotland for once deserted the generation of Auld Reekie, when they put such an advertisement as this in a column parallel to that in which his Majesty is described as being confounded with delight; and the city of Edinburgh not only thrown before Dublin, but before Paris and Pekin, Sawdoy really aims at too much. There is a homely proverb, we believe it is a Scottish one, that "The higher you go—" But we leave the rest to the learned reader.

We proceed with our quotations:—

"At Holyrood-house his Majesty said that 'he had been often told the Scots were proud; and well might they be, they seem to be a nation of gentlemen?'"

A nation of gentlemen! We wish that the ladies of these gentlemen would spare our poor Southern Dandies from a ducking—or worse. But positively this bangs Banagher. The King, every one knows, never said any thing so absurd, as that every itchy boaster or thieving gaberdunzieman in Scotland was a gentleman. But they are proud, it seems; that is to say, they have the outward and visible signs of pride—a stiff exterior, and important elevation of the eyelids; but it is a booring pride for all that—a pride that is very fond of poking into the pockets of John Bull—a pride that cannot content itself with remaining in its own beautiful city, but which sends the possessors prowling and scheming all over the Empire—a pride, in short, that is proverbial for licking the dust. Gentlemen, indeed! Protect us, and all our race, from such gentry, we say.

But the Scots, not content with be-puffing themselves, must have a fling at the people of Ireland, and for this purpose they do not hesitate to libel the King, by putting a falsehood in his Majesty's mouth:—

"Talking recently on the subject, and of his visit to Ireland last year, the King observed, that he had the greatest reason to be satisfied with his reception in Dublin, and with the splendid and costly exertions which were made for his entertainment there; 'but,' he added emphatically, 'it was impossible for me to shut my eyes on the back ground.'"

What back ground? There was none. The King saw us as we were, and he knew accordingly how to appreciate our character. There was no calculation—no fagling—no design, except the obvious one of showing attachment to the Sovereign. What back ground, then, does this Scotsman mean? Does he mean that we were not sincere, as his words would intimate? No; he means our political condition, if he means any thing but a sneer at Ireland; yet that political condition, unfortunate as it was, was forgotten in the enthusiasm of the moment, and really forms one of the strongest of our recommendations to the King's favour. But is there no back ground to Scotland? Is the state of society in the metropolis so very enviable? Are there no virulent literary assassins there—no—or—no Tories who would stab your reputation in the evening, and, when detected in their slander, would brazen it out, like a bully, with a pistol next morning? Are there no well-dressed and well-fed ruffians of this sort in the back-ground of High Dun Edin?—Nay, the King needed not to have looked to the back ground. These gentry were booring and scraping in the front of his levee, with tails and without them.

*The Luxury of Parsimony.*—A person of rather singular habits, well known by the name of Dickey Willan, has been in the neighbourhood of Witherlack, for some years, and is at present lodging at Matthew Martindale's of Ulpha, reaping corn for James Tomlinson. He regularly reaps, binds, and shocks, between 35 and 40 hattocks per day; and, what is still more remarkable, he lives upon nothing but meal and water. He takes with him to the field a small bag of meal, and a tin can; and when hungry, he repairs to the nearest pool or ditch, and then he revels in luxury over a new made can of *crowdy*. About three years ago, he reaped for Mr. W. Stockdale, of Witherlack-hall, 42 or 43 hattocks per day; his diet meal and water, his bed the hay-mow. It is certainly worthy of notice, that when this singular being has earned five or ten pounds, he resorts to some public-house, and then makes merry with his neighbours till all is expended. It is not uncommon at this time, to see a bottle of gin, a bottle of rum, and a bottle of brandy, all on the table at once, and the little man urging his companions to drink. When these revels are over, he returns peaceably to his labour, living upon meal and water, and sleeping in out-houses, till his purse is again replenished.—*Westmoreland Gazette*.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

—277—

### Improvement of the Highland Lakes.

(From an amusing article in the *Edinburgh Review*.)

We would beg leave to suggest, that all fresh-water fish did once most probably live in salt water first, and that the present distinction is accidental. When the sea covered the land which every body believes Wernerian or Huttonian, although they explain the matter in different ways, there was no fresh water at all, and consequently no fresh water fish. But, at last, the sea left the land, or the land left the sea; and as the rains rained, and the river St. Laurence ran thundering down Niagara, Lake Ontario and Lake Superior became unsalted, while the Caspian and the Aral, having no water to spare, except to the sky, continue petty oceans to this day.

The mackerel, the flounder, the gadus barbatus, the gadus trichratus, and the common cod, seem fully as well pleased to be in fresh water as in salt, provided they can get any thing to eat; marking, in them, a soundness of judgment superior to that of the geologists, who determine for them where they ought to live. To be sure, it may be said, they can get out again whenever they please; but the plaice and the mullet have been locked up in ponds, and have gone on breeding for generations, with an utter defiance of all geological formations and theories. M. Blainville lays a great deal of stress on his genus *Clupea*, as if it must needs be marine. Let us see how the matter stands. We have just now said, that the sprat and the shad, which are two species of it, come into the fresh waters; and there in fact they abide till they have some good reason for leaving it; a great number of them at least staying, most unwisely, long enough to be caught and eaten. Besides which, we have the best authority to prove, that the herring, another *clupea*, frequents the Potomack, the Hudson the Elk, and the Delaware rivers. So far indeed is this fact received by personages who are not geologists, that a very intelligent German naturalist and economist, whose name has escaped us, has proposed to naturalize the herring to the fresh waters of that country by force, as was done by the plaice in the ponds of East Friesland.

As to the matter of whales again, the dolphins *lencus* ascends the Hudson, and many other American rivers, for some hundreds of miles from the sea, which is its proper place. So much is this a steady occurrence, that there a fishery of this animal, called commonly the White Whale, in one of the rivers in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. This was the whale that made Hearne first, and Makenzie afterwards, fancy that they had arrived at the sea, because they saw it blowing; and thus was the north coast of America laid down, for the amusement, if not the instruction, of geographers.

But this confusion of habits as to salt and fresh water in fishes, is fully more remarkable in Northern Asia, than even in the instances we have quoted.

As in this affair, we go by the authority of Pallas, we are on safe ground. We need not tell our readers that the Caspian Sea is salt; and thus, as far as relates to its fishes, they are, *quoad hoc*, marine. Now, this inland sea is inhabited by many species which with us in Europe are all fresh water fish. And that this is not a matter of compulsion, but choice, is proved by the same naturalist who, having no theory to serve, as we have may be relied on. A few wander into the Wolga and back again, just as they might migrate from the Downs to Gravesend; but the greater number remain entirely in the salt water. Our pike is one of these last, as are our crucian, roach, bleak, and bream; and the others, for which we must give Linnæan names, having no English ones at hand, are of the same genus as our carp; being the *Cyprinus idus*, *C. nasus*, *C. aspius*, and *C. ballerus*.

A word or two now for the gastrologists, before we quit this subject. As far as our own particular taste goes, we think that nearly all the sea fish are very good eating, and that three-fourths of the fresh water fishes are abominable. We propose, therefore, to turn them out of their tenements, and to send in cod and turbot to eat up the roach and the gudgeons, and when they are well fed; then to eat them ourselves. Sir William Curtis has expressed his approbation of this project warmly—little caring how it may puzzle future geologists to find fossil snailshells in Etrick Forest, or John doreys petrified in a horse-pond on Hampstead-common. We really think that his Grace the Duke of Montrose would make a good exchange in dredging oysters in Loch-Lomond instead of sticking muscels; and that our summer tourists, who wander about with a basket on the back and a rod in the hand, would be fully as well amused at dinner-time in contemplating the display of a pair of twin soles, or the ample rotundity of a well grown cod, as in grumbling over a scanty dish of pnows.

It is somewhat easier to hedge in a cod than a cuckoo. In sober earnest, for it is dangerous jesting with the stomach, we would say to the gastronomers, try, and do not tell us that a turbot will not live in Loch-Tay till you have tried. There can be but three reasons why a fish should not live in fresh water as well as in salt. Either he cannot breathe, or cannot hatch his young, or can find nothing to eat. Now, as to the first, it is plain that he who can breathe in a river or a lake for a day, may do so all his life; and where twenty do that, twenty more may,

and twenty more to them. So much for the respiratory functions. As to the young that is a matter which seems a good deal to depend on soil, or the nature of the bottom. The eggs must be hatchable; and the young, when excluded, must find something to eat. That cannot be much anywhere; and a young cod is as likely to do well as a young pike, or somewhat better. So much for the function of reproduction. But, not to speculate in possibilities, the fact is so in the mullet and the plaice, by the human force, and in flounder by choice. In the Caspian Sea, only reversing the proposition, it is the same with the pike, and the whole breed of carps that we already named.

As to the function of eating, we see no very good reason why a smelt should be worse off than a par, or a whiting than a trout. Besides, they live on each other. The more fish the more food. The lady of the cod lays six millions of eggs, and, out of this somewhat large family, does not probably rear sixty.

### Bank Stock.

To the Proprietors of Bank Stock.

GENTLEMEN,

As there is now in circulation a report that it is the expected intention of the Directors of the Bank of England to propose, at the approaching Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, a reduction of the rate of interest, which for many years past the profits arising from their management have enabled them to grant, and that to induce the Proprietors to such a step, a proposal will be submitted of accepting a bonus in money, of 20 or 25 per cent. on the stockholder, being myself, a proprietor of Bank stock, I am induced to trouble you previously with my sentiments on this subject, in order to prevent, if possible, the public from being thus deluded by an apparent prospect of such immediate splendid advantage, which cannot but tend to the ultimate injury of the stock in general, and to the desolation and misery of scores and hundreds of widows. To many of these such a step would prove not only the cause of most painful privations, but would defeat the kind intentions of those persons who invested their property in this stock for the more comfortable and effectual and increasing provision of their relative—that as they advanced in years, and become less capable of exertion and labour, they might derive a sufficient resource from the increasing, not the decreasing, interest afforded by the Bank.

But, to render this argument conclusive, and to set this matter in the clearest light, out of the many who have only a life interest in Bank Stock, and to whom a bonus becomes only a bonus by the interest which that bonus itself may produce, let us select one who may have 8,000*l.* of Bank Stock, and consequently who at present regards himself in the regular receipt of 800*l.* a year. Suppose this direful event to take place of reducing the interest on Bank Stock from 10 to 7½ per cent.: instead, therefore, of 800*l.* a year, this life annuitant will receive only 600*l.* But it is proposed to compensate for this reduction, by granting a bonus of 20 or 25 per cent. in money on the stock. Let us even suppose the latter, yet see what will be the satisfaction to him who has only a life interest. To him an apparent bonus is granted of 2,000*l.* in money; of which bonus itself he is only to obtain the interest; which, in taking the 3 per cent. consols, into which the bonus would be purchased, so low as 80, would produce to him only 75*l.* so that at the end of each year, as his infirmities and expenses increased with his age and his family, instead of 800*l.* he would have only 675*l.* for the support of himself and his children. This, gentlemen, is no exaggeration, it is a case of plain matter of fact; nor are the persons of this class few in number; they are much more numerous than the proprietors in general would imagine: as many prudent fathers, from the increasing credit, and value, and advantages of Bank Stock, put into it such a capital, as they had reason to suppose would amply provide for the general future, and even the contingent wants of their children. This their wrongly estimated wisdom would thus be converted into folly; and their prudential provision for their own offspring would thus prove the means of abridging their comforts, when they most required augmentation.

And for what good end is all this misery to be inflicted? To gratify the inordinate views of a few individuals, who of late years have chosen Bank stock as the field for their speculations and their avarice—men who have induced the Directors to the perilous experiment of discounting at 4 instead of 5 per cent. These are the persons who alone would derive advantage from such an alteration of the interest on Bank stock: and as to the fallacy of being led to suppose that such a sum of ready money as would be thrown into the market from this bonus would eventually, or even for one month, raise or support the 3 per cent. above the present price, no man of experience, who had viewed the effects of former boni, could ever be deluded by such an expectation. Or is this plan intended to meet the views of the present Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer? He indeed, of all men now living, has the least claim on the favour of the Directors of the Bank of England. Was it not in consequence of his timidity, or his imprudence, that a committee was assented to in the House of Commons to investigate the affairs of the Bank; or, in other words, for debtors to examine the responsibility of their creditors? But the absurdity of this compliance was not the only

thing demanding our regret. Mark its serious consequences. Immediately afterwards the price of Bank stock fell from 290 to 214! Such are the obligations due from the Bank of England to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. To these, if necessary, I could subjoin other arguments, tending to demonstrate the injustice and impolicy of the plan proposed which can possibly produce no other ultimate consequence than disappointment on the public misery on numbers of innocent individuals, and disgrace on that noble establishment.

Dyer, Sept 22, 1822.

A PROPRIETOR OF BANK STOCK.

### Jury Court, Glasgow.

On Thursday the 19th September, the following case came before the Court—Lord PITMILLY on the Bench.

Mr. John Miller, of Halhill, was pursuer, and Thos. Shearer, farmer, at Westquarter, in the parish of Glassford, defender.—The issue tried was.

“Whether the pursuer is a Justice of Peace for the county of Lanark? And whether on or about the 4th day of October, 1821, at or near the smithy possessed by James Cochrane, in the village of Westquarter and County of Lanark, the defender did, in presence of the said James Cochrane and John Lochore, farmer, in Westquarter, and other persons there assembled, falsely and calumniously say, that the pursuer was a supporter and defender of villains, and though a Justice of the Peace, he, the pursuer, was a d—d villain himself, or did use or utter words to that effect, to the injury and damage of the said pursuer?”

Damages were laid at 700l.

Mr. JARDINE addressed the Jury for the pursuer. He stated, that his client, Mr. Miller, came before them for a compensation for a gross and unprovoked attack which had been made on his reputation. He was a man far advanced in years, and during his whole life he had maintained a fair and irreproachable character. He resided in the Upper Ward of this County, and had for 20 years acted as Justice of the Peace. The facts of the case were quite simple, and the wanton attack would be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. His client having business in a smithy, he had gone thither, where, upon his entrance, he met Shearer, the defender, and, without the least provocation whatever, he was by him assailed with all the calumnious and absurd epithets detailed in the issue. Not content with his brutal attack within the smithy, on going off, his client was followed on again attacked by Shearer. All this being proved, certainly some reparation must be made, some damages must be given. They were all aware that a country smithy was a very public place; a place in which every occurrence that took place in the neighbourhood was fully discussed; and this wanton attack was made upon his client in a smithy, in presence of several people, and was very soon as public as it could under these circumstances possibly be made. Was it to be supposed for a moment, that a man when going quietly and peaceably about his lawful and necessary business, was to be attacked, blackguarded, and abused with impunity? His client had no wish to state to the Jury what should be the amount of the damages, and he left the case in their hands.

John Lochore, farmer—I know Mr. Miller to be a Justice of the peace, and I have seen him acting as such; was in James Cochrane's smithy when he came in to pay some work. Shearer said there is John Miller, an old grey headed Justice; he is a villain, and takes part with villains. Mr. Miller denied that he took part with villains, and Shearer said he would prove it. Miller then left the shop, and Shearer followed to have another “bout” of him.

Cross-examined—We had been previously speaking about another man; but nothing was said about Mr. Miller; I did not hear any thing said about an honest man; I did not believe that he was in any way a supporter of villains, although Shearer said so.

Examined by the Court—I cannot say Shearer was angry, and he was quite sober at the time.

James Cochrane, smith, westquarter—I know Mr. Miller, he is a Justice of the Peace, and acts as such; I remember he came to my shop about the beginning of October last, to pay me some small account; Thomas Shearer, James Lochore, and James Shearer, were in the shop at the time; when Mr. Miller came into the smithy, Shearer said he was a villain, and took part with villains. Shearer said he was an old grey-headed Justice of Peace, and a villain. I do not think Mr. Miller had even spoke to him, at least he had given him no provocation. When Mr. Miller went out Shearer, went after him; I did not hear Shearer say any thing when he went out, as I was working at the fire at the time.

Cross-examined—The Party in the smithy were conversing about another man, when Miller came in. I did not hear Shearer say any thing about an honest man. Mr. Miller might hear the observation made by Shearer, but he made no reply. “Shearer is a man walking for his bit o’ bread, and gangs about the country with a stoned horse.” He has no farm at present, I cannot say whether Mr. working Miller was injured by what Shearer said. I think as much of him as ever I did. In answer to several questions put by Mr. Monteith, he stated that Shearer kept two cows, and kept a house worth 3l. a year.

Mr. Vere, of Stonebyres, was called, and gave pursuer an excellent character.

Mr. MONTEITH briefly addressed the Jury in a neat speech for Shearer, the defender. He stated that the Jury Court was instituted to save expences to the disputing parties, and it had settled many cases; but from the institution of the Court, till that day, never had such a paltry, hopeless, and ridiculous case as the present been brought forward. The pursuer was a landed proprietor, a respectable gentleman, moving in the higher ranks of life. The defender, on the contrary, was a poor man, a man in the very lowest station in society, a man who wandered through the country, as they had already heard, earning his “bit o’ bread” with a horse and cart, and was only possessed of a house worth 60s. a year. When he first heard of the case, he did not believe that it would be carried so far. It might be well enough to frighten a person who was guilty of such an indiscretion; but he could not conceive how a gentleman forgetful of every generous feeling, should so far prosecute a poor man, and endeavour to bring him to bankruptcy and perpetual imprisonment. He had no wish to mislead the Jury in the case, and looking at the issue before them, he would ask nothing from their mercy, and nothing from their pity for the poor man. He would readily admit that his client had used the words; it was proved he had used them, and he very sorry he had used them; but the issue the Court had given them to try was, whether the pursuer had sustained damages, and been injured by the words used. His Learned Friend had said there was no other way the pursuer could take. Why, could he not have taken his case to the Justice of Peace Court and got five or ten shillings damages, if that was what he wanted? or he might have taken the case to the Sheriff Court. In short there were many ways in which the case might have been settled, without bringing it before the Jury Court.—He would, however, say, he was happy the case had come before them, as he hoped they would show by their verdict, that while the law protects their property and character, it will not give vindictive damages to appease the ill nature and gratify the malignity of any individual.

Lord PITMILLY summed up the case. His Lordship observed that they had had many actions for damages before them in that Court, and he agreed with the Learned Counsel for the defender, that there certainly had never been a more trifling one than the present, and that it would have been much better had it been decided in some other Court. His Lordship concluded by stating that if he were one of the Jury, he knew not a coin which would do for damages.

The Jury after a moment's consultation gave in their verdict—*Damages one penny.*

### Fine Arts.

*Print of the Miracles of Christ.*—Passing recently through Gower-street, we observed through a window which happened to be open, a room hung round with framed prints. This struck us as a singular evidence of the admiration in which the occupier of the house held the Art of Engraving, especially as it was one of those parts of the metropolis where the foolish mandate of fashion forbids the covering of insipid, blank, stained, or paper walls, with any other pictures but paintings. This barbarous practice is one of the reasons, that the art of engraving Figures on a large scale, is now at so low an ebb in England. The only Engraving that during this long season claims consideration as of this class, is the large one just published, and from the highly-esteemed President's Picture of the *Miracles of Christ*. Among the thousands whose well-spent shilling purchased an admiring view of that Painting, when exhibited many years since in the British Institution Gallery, the few who could afford two guineas for the Print, would be infinitely repaid were they to frame and appropriate it in the way of the tasteful inhabitant of Gower-street; or if still enchained by silly custom, were they to give it a place in their folios, as is the fashion, and occasionally to disentomb it for their own or their friends' amusement. The beauty of a room, however otherwise handsomely furnished, would not only be much increased by such addition, but it would have in it a visible soul of thought and feeling—at least it would look and create intelligence. As Pictures are the effects, so they are the causes, of graceful and impassioned reflection. But while we thus recommend the Print because it is striking from its union of size, with pretty good copying of the main forms and effect of an admired original, cannot help wishing that Mr. West's work had been more classically translated. Mr. C. Heath's graver is, we believe, excellent, like his father's, in small, but not in large plates. We say believe, as from the manufacturing system of the Messrs. Heath, we cannot be certain who is the real Engraver of any Plate they put forth as their own. Mr. C. Heath moves successfully upwards to a certain extent, but like Sisyphus, he falls when he attempts to reach a very lofty attitude. In the work under our notice, is given in a clear style a literal translation of the leading forms and ideas of the original, but there is wanting a sufficient intimacy with the essence of the Engraver's Art, with that snavity and variety of line, dot and touch, which give to different substances their separate characters, and with the power of sufficiently seeing and communicating the animating principles of a fine Painting. But though the Print has little of the free intelligence that gives to technical attainment its fullest efficacy, such as we see in the Engravings of Frey, Pontius, Schiavonetti, Sharpe, &c. it is estimable as a capital specimen of what Engravers call tooling, and as retaining much of the interesting character of the original.



**A Lover's Address.**

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Thy charms are all decaying, Love,  
The smile that once was playing, Love,  
So pure and bright,  
It seem'd but light  
From day's clear fountain, straying, Love,  
That smile, away is stealing, Love,  
Thy lip no more revealing, Love,  
The sweets of soul  
That Cupid stole  
To fill his cup of feeling, Love,  
That lip will shed its sweetness, Love,  
That form will lose its fleetness, Love,  
Array'd no more  
As when it wore  
The snowy veil of neatness, Love,  
Oh! time is stealing by us, Love,  
And age is drawing nigh us, Love,  
So let me sip  
Thy dewy lip  
Before the young hours fly us, Love,  
The rose of youth is blowing, Love,  
The tide of health is flowing, Love,  
Then let me be  
Entwin'd with thee  
As elms and vines are growing, Love,  
A chain of flowers has twin'd us, Love,  
And blest the hours shall find us, Love,  
Then heart from heart  
No more shall part  
Till age and death unbind us, Love.

P.

**Police.**

**Mansion house.**—The wife of a respectable person named Weal, applied to the Lord Mayor for a summons to command her husband to answer before his Lordship for having violently assaulted her. Her face bore the marks of the assault of which she complained, and the mild and resigned manner in which she stated the circumstances that led to it, excited a very strong feeling in her favour.

The husband having obeyed the order to attend, the complainant told the Lord Mayor that she had been separated from him about four years, and that he was in the habit of ill treating her wherever he met her, although she never troubled him for any favour, or even for the restitution of her rights. A few days ago she merely went up to him, and said, "Is it you?" and in an instant she received a dreadful blow in the eye, the usual manner in which she received notice that he was in the neighbourhood. For such cruelty she did not know how to account but she hoped that, as she considered her life in the utmost danger, he would be properly dealt with according to law.

The husband at once admitted that he had struck his wife, and regretted that his passion had led him to do an act which was by all considered unmanly; but he begged the Lord Mayor to look for a moment to the provocation he had received, and then to determine whether capital punishment was not the desert of his wife. He then called his own sister to prove that his wife was not only a most inveterate drunkard, but that she had actually sanctioned and superintended the seduction of the poor girl, who was one night ruined by one of his wife's friends.

The Lord Mayor refused to listen to the testimony of the girl, who stood in tears near her brother, on so horrible a charge. The wife denied the truth of the accusation, but it was repeated in the most solemn manner, and no doubt remained upon the mind of the Lord Mayor that the man had not raised his hand without a more powerful excitement than usually leads to blows.

The wife then loudly charged him with having set his house on fire, and proceeded to give proofs of spirit that required some check besides that which is likely to issue from mere words.

The husband said he was willing to make the complainant, whom he was ashamed to call his wife, any allowance the Lord Mayor or the parish thought adequate to her wants; but he begged that she should be directed to keep out of his sight, as he was not master of himself when he saw the destroyer of one who was so dear to him.

The Lord Mayor said he feared the defendant had indeed received the most severe provocation. The apology given for the violence was

of a nature calculated to excite the utmost pity, and it was to be lamented that a man of feeling should meet with an injury so deep as to urge him to do what was unworthy of a man. His Lordship then desired the wife to apply to the parish, if she wished to make any demand upon her husband, and also informed her that she must put her hands to some industrious employment. He expressed himself satisfied with her husband's own recognizance with respect to keeping the peace, and refused to commit him to prison for a moment, or to demand security for his good behaviour.

Thomas Bryant was charged with having stolen a watch, the property of Cornelius Regan, a tailor.

The prisoner had, it appeared, gone to the shop of the complainant, to to whom the and his family were known, and sat down in the parlour of under pretence of waiting for the prosecutor; but he suddenly walked off. The sister of the prosecutor instantly missed a watch from the mantel-piece, but the prisoner had gone out of sight. Some days afterwards, however, he was seen by her, and he then, without hearing any charge, said in his alarm that he would get the watch for her.

Regan was very unwilling to prosecute. He held the pen with which he was desired to sign his deposition for some time in his hand, and besought the Lord Mayor not to compel him to appear at the Old Bailey against the grandson of an old acquaintance.

The Lord Mayor asked whether he had seen any symptoms of contrition in the young man.

Regan answered in the negative.

The LORD MAYOR.—How, then can you wish your old acquaintance so ill as to omit an opportunity of saving the life of his grandson? If you were not to prosecute, the lad may be hanged.

Regan then was bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

**Bow street.**—John Ames, a carman in the employment of Mr. Price of the Adelphi, was brought on a warrant before Sir R. Birnie, charged by R. Martin, Esq., M. P. for Galway, with excessive cruelty to a horse.

The prisoner, the day after the offence was committed, was served with a summons at the suit of Mr. Martin, but the sight of a mandate of that kind under the hand and seal of a magistrate, had such an effect upon the unfortunate carman, that he instantly absconded from his employer, and was, after a long search, found concealed in his own garret, by Godfrey, an officer, who was sent armed with a warrant for his apprehension, he having neglected to attend the summons. He was when brought to the office, absolutely dragged through the passage by the collar, such a horror had he of appearing before a magistrate; and his sob, which were quite audible as he approached, augmented to a loud bellow when he presented himself before the Bench. While Mr. Martin was giving his evidence, he stood trembling and crying out occasionally, "Oh dear, oh dear! pray have mercy upon me." Had the fellow been on the point of receiving sentence of death under circumstances which would make it irrevocable, he could not have exhibited a greater degree of weakness.

Mr. Martin stated, that he saw the defendant driving a beautiful bay horse, a noble animal indeed, up one of those narrow avenues leading from the Adelphi to the Strand, and he never in his life saw a horse draw more freely or cheerfully than the one upon which the prisoner had chosen to vent the natural cruelty of his own disposition. Without the slightest apparent cause, the prisoner with the butt end of his whip hit the poor animal over the nose, the eyes, the knees, and the points of the shoulders, with his whole strength, and with a degree of savage ferocity which could scarcely be equalled.

The statement of Mr. Martin was frequently interrupted by the bellowing of the prisoner, and the retort of the hon. gent. upon each interruption was at once pithy and just—"Hold your tongue, sirrah, it is the poor horse, and not you, that should cry."

The prisoner, in his defence, protested that "the gentleman was quite mistaken, for that he loved the horse better than himself."

Mr. Martin remarked, that he had a way of showing his affection for the animal quite peculiar to himself.

The prisoner was fined 10s. and costs, and being unable to pay the sum (18s.) he was committed to prison.

Mr. Martin afterwards expressed his desire to pay the costs out of his own pocket, as the prisoner would then better be able to raise sufficient money for his release from prison. The magistrate, however, would not allow this, and Mr. Martin then presented the officer who served the warrant with 10s. for his trouble.

**Worship street — Discontinuance of Edmonton fair.**—Yesterday, in pursuance of the summonses issued on a former day, a Petty Sessions was held at this office, when Robert Beville, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, the Rev. A. Armstrong, E. R. Mores, and William Wix, Esquires, Magistrates of the county of Middlesex, attended, for the purpose of inquiring into the legality of Edmonton fair.

It was proved by Armstrong, senior, the officer, that the summonses were duly served, and that Edmonton was within ten miles from Temple bar.

Mr. Whittington, the present occupier of the Angel inn, was first examined. He could prove no sight or title for the fair. He had kept that inn for sixteen years, and part of the fair was held in the yard, where he understood it had been held in the time of his predecessors. He let out the ground to stall holders at so much per foot, and he had on a former year paid two guineas to the High Constable on account of the fair. He had hired servants at the fair, but he never knew servant to come to be hired, or masters to come to hire them. He had discharged a servant over night, and hired him again the next morning of the fair, just to make a say. There was no mention of the fair in his lease.

The next and most material witness was Mr. Harding, an old gentleman, residing at the town of Edmonton. He stated, he was within one month of 80 years of age. He had resided 32 years in Edmonton, and knew the fair, and never missed going to it 20 years before. In 1920, when he took the Angel, it was confined to the Angel-yard with a few stalls in front of the house, and there was a show booth on the waste adjoining, but now the fair was held also at the Bell, and along the road; and in Mr. Bigley's field; and he believes it is fair all the way from Edmonton to London. The crowd attending the fair is now immense, being thousands upon thousands. He was not aware it was held by any charter or title. Mr. Lock kept the Angel twenty-one years before him, and he made it an invariable rule of hiring a servant, and one or two others did so; but it was not a general statute, though it had ever been called, and was now called, Edmonton Statute. When he first knew it, there was no fair in Mr. Bigley's field, till the year 1800. At that time Mr. Wright, the butcher, was high constable, and the witness had dealt with him for 10 years; but Wright having offended him, he would deal with him no longer. Wright then charged him 2l. 10s. a year for the ground in front of his house for the fair, which witness refused to pay. Wright then said, "Sir, I'll remove the fair;" and accordingly advertised in two or three newspapers that the fair was removed to Mr. Bigley's field. To counteract this, witness advertised to the contrary, and now produced a printed copy of the advertisement entitled "Edmonton Statute." That year, however, the fair was first held in Bigley's field and has kept increasing ever since, to a wonderful degree. He had heard the old inhabitants of Edmonton say that the fair had been held at other places before it came there. He had heard a number of persons say that the fair began at the Three Blackbirds, near the church.

Edward Tuck being sworn, that he attended as bailiff to Sir William Curtis, Lord of the Manor of Edmonton. He was directed to say that Sir William set up no claim, and that he should not resist any decision of the magistrates. With respect to himself, he was born on the spot, and there had been a fair ever since he could remember.

There were other witnesses examined, but they stated nothing material in addition to the evidence before given.

Mr. Bigley next appeared by his counsel, Mr. Platt, who contended he was not bound to offer any evidence in favour of the right or title to hold this fair, until some evidence was given to impugn the legality of the fair.

Mr. BEVILLE adverted to 3d Geo. IV. c. 55. sec. 17, where power is given to two Justices, on there appearing reason to believe that a fair is held without lawful authority, to issue their summons, and therefore the summons itself sufficiently opugned the legality of the fair, and it was for the party summoned to prove his right and title.

Mr. Harding was again examined, and stated most of the evidence he did before.

Mr. PLATT said there was evidence of the fair being held for 52 years in the parish, and when a town prescribed for a fair, they were not bound to prove that it was always held in one place. He then proposed his client should enter into a recognizance.

Mr. Bigley accordingly entered into a recognizance of 200l. to appear in the Court of King's Bench on the first day of next term, to answer any information the Attorney-General may exhibit against him, touching the right and title to such fair.

All the parties having withdrawn, Mr. BEVILLE observed, that if at this fair a statute for hiring servants had been held, it would have been

desirable that the same should not have been interrupted; but still the hiring of servants could not of itself be evidence of a fair. A fair was not a grant of franchise or privilege, but of profit, and ought to have a Court of Piepoudre, and many other incidents which did not belong to Edmonton. The Lord of the Manor, for whose benefit a fair was generally held, abandoned the claim; and there was no one to give colour to the right, but a man who in his field could admit or shut out whom he pleased, and who had not even usage to show in his favour. With respect to its being held in the parish, it was clear that it must be held in a certain place, but the fair in question had not always been held at Edmonton. The words of Harding (the witness) were remarkable—"I have heard numbers of persons say that the fair began at the Three Black Birds, near the Church." The worthy magistrate said, that taking the whole evidence into consideration, his opinion was decided that the fair was altogether illegal.

All the other magistrates concurred in the same opinion.

Mr. BEVILLE then informed the parties, that the magistrates were of one mind, that the fair was illegal, and that after this year it would be discontinued altogether.

It was then ordered, that notices to that effect should be immediately printed and posted up at Edmonton and in the neighbourhood.

**Union-hall.—Robbery at the Fire in Bermondsey.**—Francis Wheeler, an elderly and respectable-looking man, with blue coat and topped boots and the exterior of a wealthy farmer, but who has been known for the last 20 years by the police as one of the most accomplished and successful pickpockets in the metropolis, and many of whose family have been removed, some of them temporarily and others for ever, from society by the sentence of the law, was yesterday brought before R. J. CHAMBERS, Esq., on charge of having robbed a gentleman of a pocket-book containing a 20l. bank of England note and a 5l. promissory note.

Mr. Joseph Wickins, a commercial agent residing at Deptford, stated, that he was in town on business on Monday, and between eight and nine o'clock he was waiting at the Bricklayers' arms for a coach to return by to his home at Deptford, when the fire broke out at Bermondsey, and he ran with a multitude to see it. He had not been in the outside of the crowd for many minutes, before he found himself surrounded by four fellows, who hustled him and retained him amongst them in spite of his efforts to get away from them. Whilst he was thus situated, a man from behind asked him if he had lost any thing, and told him he had thieves about him. Witness felt at his breast pocket, and found that his pocket-book was gone, and a slit in the coat across the pocket, and the lining hanging out. The prisoner was pointed out to witness as the man. Witness seized him, and he struggled violently but Hall and Glennon came up at the moment, and as he knew them, he surrendered quietly.

R. Johnson, a broker, residing at No. 2, Trafalgar-place, Walsworth, stated, that he saw four fellows surround the prosecutor at the fire. The witness knew Wheeler, as he had seen him when before a magistrate on a charge of picking the pocket of a lady. Witness therefore was aware of his profession, and watched him and his companions narrowly. Witness cautioned the prosecutor, but the gang continued to follow him closely, and the witness at length saw the prisoner draw from the breast of the prosecutor a pocket-book, and at the instant witness and prosecutor laid hold of him, but the prisoner said to his companions "Nap," and under his hand passed the pocket book to them, when it instantly disappeared and the other thieves with it. The prisoner was held until the officers came by.

Mr. HARNER said that he was instructed to state, in behalf of his client, that he went to the fire from motives of humanity to aid the sufferers in reaching their property from the flames, and that he was particularly active upon the spot in saving all he could.

Hall and Glennon corroborated the statement made in the prisoner's defence as to his activity, and said that he was the most active man on the spot in throwing the property endangered by the fire out of the windows into the streets, and that the sufferers had, from the respectable appearance of "the humane gentleman," given him full confidence. The witnesses, on searching him, found that he had placed his own watch and appendages with great caution at the bottom of his frock to guard against other pickpockets. They spoke to the character of the prisoner for the last 20 years, and acknowledged him to be a thief of the first water. They found a large key upon him, which they judged to belong to some church door, for he was in the habit of paying nocturnal visits to churches and vestry-rooms.

He was remanded for further examination.

[Is it not a disgrace to the police, that a known thief should be suffered to commit his depredations for 20 years with impunity?]



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—281—

## Ultimatum.

We are, certainly, by no means disposed to notice the ravings of the BULL, on any subject; and we gladly suspend hostilities on the question of a Free Press, until Monday week; when Counsel will be heard against the New Regulation for restraining the Freedom of Publication in India. We flatter no man; and, therefore, we do not pretend to say what the decision of the learned Judge will be; nor, whether the opinion of the Court will give satisfaction or dis-satisfaction to the Indian Community, or to the English Nation at large.

The BULL is so very blind, and withal so furious and impetuous in his movements, that he falls headlong into every pit that is dug for him. Expressions in our Editorial remarks similar to those in the writings of our Correspondents, are proofs sufficient in his mind to convict us of having penned the two Letters he lays at our door. We are sorry to have been obliged to tease our Readers, so repeatedly, with the misrepresentations and absurdities of the BULL: we, therefore, cut the work short, and tell him, for the last time, that the Letters in question, were not written by us; nor were both of them penned by the same person; and the Letter with the word "*Presidency*" at the foot of it, was sent to us from the Interior, accompanied by a separate note. This Letter was so dated, for obvious reasons; and, no doubt, also to prove the depth of the BULL's sagacity.

## New Laws for the Press.

"Mirantur taciti, et dubio pro fulmine pendant."

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

"Let me exhort and conjure you," said the finest and greatest Political Writer of any age or nation, "never to suffer an invasion of your political constitution, however minute the instance may appear, to pass by without a determined and persevering resistance. One precedent creates another: they soon accumulate; what yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine." How true and how beautiful is this warning voice: it comes from the solemn sanctuary of the dead to awaken and animate a future generation—It comes, when the body lieth mingled with the dust, and when the sound of his voice shall be heard no more.—It is an awful moment: for now is to be determined, whether our Liberties are to be secured to us, or, if at any time they can be torn away piece-meal from millions of unoffending, and free, and civilised people.

The same Writer has conjured our fathers, (whose blood is in us; and does not their noble and generous spirit inspire us as we read?), to impress upon the minds of themselves and children—"that the *Liberty of the Press* is the *Palladium* of all the Civil, Political, and Religious Rights of an Englishman; and that the Right of Juries to return a general Verdict, in all cases whatsoever, is an essential part of our Constitution, not to be controlled or limited by the Judges, nor in any shape, questionable by the Legislature." This is for what the supporters of the JOURNAL have toiled here, to establish and maintain: IS ANY MAN ASHAMED OF THIS? NOT for the private interests of an individual—have they struggled; nor have they then or now, advocated those abuses of its sacred privilege, which were introduced by a party, who live by clamour and petty newspaper-wrangling, and yet dare avow an opposition to the liberty of political thought, and the right to its public expression!

But, what is the intention of introducing this Law? To protect the Government and Governed from the effects of pernicious writings, subversive of RELIGION and the LAWS, fatal to social order and public peace; or to suppress the expression of honest indignation at any abuse of that power which is given, in order to raise us in the eyes of an infant nation and make its Governors respected, honored, and beloved?

I pause for a reply. Man is the same in all nations, and in all climes: he has his natural and political rights, and these for his own and children's children's sakes, he is bound to defend

and preserve. Man is the same in all nations and climes, and the love of Arbitrary Power is his—Laws were necessary to protect the former; and the Press has been found the best expedient for restraining the abusive indulgence of the latter. Al—have their relative duties to perform. Civilized men are not the slaves of Arbitrary Despots; they are subjects of an Established Government; have the free will or licence to think, speak, write, and act; but are amenable also to the Laws for any abuse of either. Can then their Governors take away these rights? If so!—of what use are the Laws for suppressing works of improper tendency; of what use the Laws for punishing abuses of Licensed Freedom,—and why were they made if LAWS were not deemed preferable to RESTRICTIONS? As JUNIUS wrote of long Parliaments, thus would he have expressed himself, had restrictions existed and their continuance been advocated by a party. "The best of our Ministers, he has said, find it the easiest and most compendious mode; and all Ministers have a general interest in adhering to a system, which of itself is sufficient to keep them in office without any assistance from personal virtue, popularity, labor, abilities, or experience. It promises every gratification to avarice and ambition, and secures impunity. These are truths unquestionable."

PHILO-JUNIUS.

## Disgusting Practice.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In passing through the Rada Bazar, I was shocked to see a human corpse suspended by the neck and heels to a bamboo, carried by two men, who were demanding liquor at the door of one of the Shops. I believe that this shameful and disgusting practice has been before this commented on, in the pages of your JOURNAL; but it does not appear to have had the desired effect. It surely requires but to be pointed out to the Magistracy to be entirely suppressed. The only wonder is, that it should have been permitted for so long a time.

I trust that this communication will have the effect to put a stop to a custom which so disgustingly to the Inhabitants of the Rada Bazar and to its numerous frequenters.

I am, your's obediently,

Durrumtollah.

## Superintending Surgeons.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I have not seen the Letter of U. mentioned by R. S. in your JOURNAL of this morning; but there has been enough said by P. Q. and others, to satisfy me, that if the stumbling block therein noticed had an Uncle in the BOARD, and all the interest of numerous and powerful friends to boot, that this is not the Government to do that which other Governments have refused to do; the Medical Board warned them not to do, and which the Honorable the Court of Directors have in the case of Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Yeld, and Doctor Berry, condemned the practice of; i. e. breaking or twisting the rules, usages or Regulations of the Service.

The Regulations are the guide of the Government, and the public interests are its constant study. The Regulations are the safeguard of its servants' rights; and the integrity and honor and impartiality of the great Officers of state their security.

When I see the Governor General or the Commander in Chief, do that openly, which CANDIDUS and SIDROPHEL have become ashamed of longer advocating under the shadow of a name, privately; then will I believe our interests to be sacrificed and the rights of the Medical Service gone, till by memorial our august and impartial masters shall hear, and hearing, prevent an occurrence so adverse to the public interests, and also so injurious to private individuals.

Your obedient Servant,

PHILO-JUSTITIA.

**To Sidrophel.**

"Quoth Hudribas, make that appear  
 "And I shall credit whatso'er  
 "You tell me after on your word  
 "Howe'er unlikely, or absurd."—BUTLER.

MY FALSE FRIEND,

Thou hast blinded me with thy flattery, and I could not see with the eyes of judgment. Ass that I was,—why who, but an Ass, even such as I see daily emblematic of his owner; tied too, as it were at his Master's door to tell the passing crowd that, self sufficiency (whence obstinacy and folly) dwells within;—who else could have been so deceived? And yet the man stands well appointed in the world! but, SIDROPHEL, I digress, and digression always makes me sentimental. Who then, but an Ass, as I was saying, could have allowed himself to have been so blinded, as to think that what the Government calls PROMOTION and RANK was *neither*. Who but an Ass could have taken the word of an obscure writer, and believed that a step to the Medical Board was through a Staff Appointment; and that he who was self condemned, as unfit, could demand promotion at any time, and to the injury of one who was qualified? That I could not see, that former examples of rejection and selection, were proof of the regular operation of the Rules and Regulations; and not that such examples had any connection with Officer's rights, or placed the power in themselves to do as they pleased, was *truly* ASINOUS. And, lastly, Ass that I was, not to see it was not optional with the Board, to select *contrary to REGULATION*, when seniority gives the right, if qualified for the Office. No, SIDROPHEL, we shall never see this glorious change in the Army which "CANDIDUS" was paving the way for; but I smell a rat, SIDROPHEL, thou wast either imposing on the world in league with *Whackum in disguise*, or playing HIM one of thy scurvy tricks by making him the *true* SIDROPHEL of the drama. Don't recollect the knight's Epistle beginning thus:—

Well Sidrophel! though 'tis in vain  
 To tamper with your crazy brain  
 Without trepanning of your skull  
 As often as the moon's at full;  
 'Tis not amiss, ere y're given o'er  
 To try one desp'rate medicine more:  
 For when your case can be no worse  
 The desp'rate is the safest course.  
 Is't possible that you whose ears  
 Are of the tribe of Issachar's,  
 Should yet be deaf against a noise  
 So roaring as the public voice?  
 That speaks your virtues free and loud  
 And openly in every crowd;  
 As loud as one that sings his part  
 T' a wheel barrow or a turnip cart.  
*Can you that understand all looks*  
 By judging only with your looks  
 Unriddle all that mankind knows.  
 With solid bending of your brows:  
 For fools are known by looking wise,  
 As men find woodcocks by their eyes.  
 Though he that has but impudence  
 To all things has a fair pretence;  
 And put among his wants but shame  
 To all the world he may lay claim.

But I cannot do better than refer thee to the Epistle, and which I recommend to thy careful perusal. Farewell, pity, my Agents, I must never have children, and the dear Spinsters must be left to languish for

Thy disappointed friend,

—The Disconsolate RALPHO—  
 BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Discount on Private Bills,.....               | 4 0 per cent. |
| Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....   | 3 8 per cent. |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,..... | 5 0 per cent. |
| To 2 Months Certain,.....                     | 4 9 per cent. |

**Medical Rank.**

"It would have been more decent in you to have called this dishonorable transaction by its true name, a Job, to accommodate two persons by particular interest and management of the Castle.—*Junius, Letter 7th.*"

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

There is nothing can save us from every imperfection of man's nature; but a FREE PRESS. I declare, that, until I read the late controversy respecting promotion in the line of Surgeons, I was led to think the right advocated, was agreeable to general usage, and that its Opponents were, as they were declared to be, self-interested and ill-natured people.

The discussion has proved the reverse, and is worth ten thousand theoretical Essays on this important and vital subject. It shews that misconception may be engendered by false statements, but that a FREE PRESS only, can strangle in the womb these monsters.

Your faithful Servant,

Q. E. D.

Barrackpore.

P. S.—Should not any proposed innovation (like the Bye Law stuck up in the Supreme Court,) be put in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE for a certain time, in order to hear all that could be said for and against it; would not such a measure aid Government and insure proximity to perfection?

**Arrack and Toddy Shops.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Within of late years I have lamentably observed the rapid increase of Arrack and Toddy Shops in every part of the town, with the increase of which dissipation and crimes among the lower orders follow as a necessary consequence.

If such Establishments were confined within the limits of a Bazar, the scope of their malignant influences would be in a narrow compass, and the evils not extend to situations in the midst of domestic retirements.

Another nuisance akin to it, than which none could be more baneful, is a house of ill-fame. For the suppression of which in England, in the Reign of George II. a Statute was passed—vide the 25th, C. 36. By a subsequent Act this Statute has since been made perpetual.

As the benefits of this Statute with that of numerous others do not extend to this country, we have no remedy in India to be applied against this evil, even to instances of it, where they have proved particularly obnoxious to the public. However, I trust, Sir, that the bringing this subject to the notice of Government will excite its attention, and lead to the enactment of a Regulation to suppress an evil, which in its consequences endangers the Public Morals, and seriously disturbs the Public Peace.

I am, Sir, Your's faithfully,

Calcutta, March 16, 1823.

Native Festivities.

HINT.

To the Editor of the Chundrica.

SIR,

There are some wealthy men whose sacerdotal functions are performed by Brahmans of their cast. When Funerals, Marriages, &c. are performed in their houses, they adorn a place with gold, silver, and the like things, and invite persons of noble origin to see it. I cannot comprehend whether those rich persons, for the sake of their caste, somehow engage them in their house to destroy their griefs arising from it; or whether they mean to display their magnificence. The motive of writing this is, that this doubt may be solved, by being published in the CHUNDRICA.—Correspondent.

NOTE.—A Kooloon Kaest, we know not who, wrote this and we have given publicity to it, having corrected its orthographical mistakes only. We think the correspondent will get an answer to it. If any body should give a reply, we will publish it, provided it be free from violent or abusive expressions.—Editor of the Shomachar Chundrica.



## Meeting of the Asiatic Society.

**Asiatic Society.**—On Wednesday evening, the 8th of March, a Meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at their Apartments in Chouringhee, W. B. Bayley, Esq. Vice President, in the Chair.

The Honorable J. H. Harington was elected a Vice President, and Dr. A. R. Jackson, J. Wheatley, and R. B. Francis, Esqrs. proposed at the last meeting, were elected members of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. A. W. Schlegel of Bonn in Prussia acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member.

A letter from the Aulic Counsellor, Von Hammer, was read, stating that some new Mithraic monuments, still more remarkable than those hitherto known, had been discovered in Transylvania, of which he proposes to offer a description. He also acknowledged the receipt of the 13th volume of the Asiatic Researches.

Mr. Mack communicated his thanks, by letter, to the Members of the Society for the accommodation which they had liberally afforded him for his Course of Lectures on Chemistry.

A letter was read from Dr. Carey, inclosing one from H. Nisbet, Esq. of the Civil Service, giving an account of the Aerolite which lately fell in the zillah of Allahabad. Mr. Nisbet promises to send a specimen of the meteoric stone to the Society, to be deposited in the Museum. Six fragments in his possession weigh upwards of twenty one pounds.

A communication was read from Mr. Moorcroft, on despatch to Chinese and Oosbek Toorkistan, dated Leh, the capital of Ladakh, May 7th, 1821, forwarding various articles for the Museum, which have been received. 1.—The skin of the Lynx. 2.—The skins of the Leopard, both male and female, the latter the largest. 3.—The skin of the Bear. 4.—The skin of the Fox. 5.—The skin of a variety of the Flying Squirrel. These skins are said to differ considerably in color from the skins of the same kind of animals in other parts of Asia to which Europeans have had access.

A letter was read from Dr. Adam, Secretary to the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society, requesting, by the direction of the President and Managing Committee, the members of the Asiatic Society to grant their Apartments for the use of the Medical Society till such time as permanent accommodation can be procured elsewhere. Permission was granted as far as it may not interfere with the convenience of the Asiatic Society.

W. B. Bayley Esq. presented to the Society for the Museum, in the name of B. H. Hdgson, Esq. some specimens of Woollen Cloth, of Crystals, of Metallic Ores, of Salagram Stones, of Siva Lingas, and a Prayer cylinder, from Nepal.

The Woollen Cloth is the manufacture of the women Bhote. Bhote, according to the natives of Katmandoo, is that vast mountainous tract, bounded on the East by the Indus, on the West by the Burhampooter (within the hills), and on the North by the Himalaya, or eternal snows. On the South there seems to be no natural boundary, Bhote being said to begin where those pretty hill principalities, upon the ruins of which the Goorkha dynasty rose, terminate towards the north;—so that the northern frontier of those petty states is the southern boundary of Bhote. The Sheep, whose fleece affords the material for the woollen manufacture here noticed, is a native of Bhote. It is a large, strong, and stately animal, resembling in size and figure the Leicestershire breed. It is the only beast of burden that can traverse those frightful regions, and carries commonly about fifteen seers, and is worth, in the valley of Nepal, about two Rupees eight annas. The fleece differs greatly in quality, changing with every difference of climate that is experienced throughout the extensive tract in question. It is coarsest in the most southern parts, and gradually improves in softness as the cold increases towards the north, becoming in the immediate neighbourhood of the snows, little inferior in fineness to the fleece of the Shawl Goat.

A beautiful model of a native carriage was presented to the Society, by the relatives of the late Miss Tytler, a lady who has enriched the Museum with a great variety of curious models, and whose highly meritorious acquirements in science and literature deserve a lasting record.

The two first numbers of the JOURNAL ASIATIQUE, published by the Société Asiatique, of Paris, were received at the meeting from the Secretary Abel-Remusat. Their contents we shall take a further opportunity of noticing.

An Account, geographical, statistical, political, historical, and archaeological of Orissa Proper, or Cuttack, by Andrew Stirling, Esq. was laid before the meeting by the Secretary. It consists of three parts. The first contains a general description of the province, its boundaries ancient and modern, soil, productions, geology, rivers, towns, commerce, population, revenues, political institutions, and land

revenue; the second part its chronology and history, and the third part is religion, antiquities, temples, and civil architecture. In the district of Cuttack, the finest salt of all India is manufactured, and the annual net revenue of it is said to fall little short of sixteen lacks of rupees. It is remarkable for its whiteness and purity even before it has passed into the hands of the merchants, and is of the species called pangah, procured by boiling. The process which is rude and simple is thus described. The sea water, brought up by various small channels to the neighbourhood of the manufacturing stations, or Khalaries, is first mixed up and saturated with a quantity of the salt earth, or efflorescence, which forms on the surface of the low ground all around, after it has been overflowed by the high tides, and which being scraped off by the Molunghees, or manufacturers, is thrown into cylindrical receptacles of earth having a vent underneath, and a false bottom made of twigs and straw. The strongly impregnated brine, filtering through the grass, &c. is carried by a channel dug in the ground to a spot at hand surrounded with an inclosure of mats, in the center of which a number of oblong earthen pots, generally about two hundred, are cemented together by mud into the form of a dome under which is a fire place or oven. The brine is poured into these pots, or choohals, and boiled until a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, when the salt is taken out as it forms, with iron ladles, and collected in heaps in the open air. The heaps are afterwards thatched with reeds, chiefly the Nul (Arundo karka), and remain exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, until sold or removed by the officers of the agency.

Cuttack owes much of its celebrity to the temple of Juggernanth. The town of that name is calculated to contain 5741 houses. Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of Nuts, or religious establishments, built of masonry, with low pillared verandahs, interspersed with trees. The climate of Juggernanth is said to be the most agreeable and salubrious in India during the hot months, the south west monsoon blowing from the sea at that season in a steady and refreshing breeze, which seldom fails till the approach of the rains.

The edifices, which compose the great temple of Bhubunsir, stand within a square area inclosed by a stout wall of stone measuring 600 feet on each side, which has its principal gateway guarded by two monstrous griffins, or winged lions, in a sitting posture on the eastern face. About the centre, the great middle tower, Burra Dewal, or sanctuary in which the images are always kept, rises majestically to a height of 180 feet. Standing near the great pagoda, forty or fifty temples or towers may be seen in every direction. All the sacred buildings are constructed either of reddish granite, resembling sand stone, or of the free stone yielded plentifully by the neighbouring hills. The elevation of the loftiest is from 150 to 180 feet. The stones are held together by iron clamps, and the architects have trusted for the support of their roofs to the method of placing horizontal layers of stone, projecting one beyond the other, until the sides approach sufficiently near to the tops to admit of the block being laid across.

The famous temple of Juggernanth, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great pagoda of Bhubunsir, and is nearly of similar dimensions. It is said to have cost from 40 to 50 lacks of rupees. The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims to sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the Juggernanth rut'h has happily ceased. During four years that Mr. Stirling witnessed the ceremony, three cases of self-immolation only, occurred, one of which was doubtful and might have been accidental, and the other two victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose that method of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide so prevalent among the lower orders.

The self-immolation of widows, is said to be less frequent in the vicinity of Juggernanth than might have been expected, the average of Suttees not exceeding ten per annum. There is this peculiarity, as performed there, instead of ascending a pile the infatuated widow lets herself down into a pit, at the bottom of which the dead body of the husband has been previously placed, with lighted faggots above and beneath. In 1819 a most heart-rending spectacle was exhibited. The wood collected for the fire being quite green, could not be made to burn briskly, and only scorched the poor sufferer, who must have endured the greatest agony,—but without uttering a shriek or complaint. The attendants then threw into the pit a quantity of rosin, covering the living body with a coating of this inflammable substance, which attracting the fire, the skin was thus gradually peeled off, and the miserable victim at length expired, still without a groan.

The Black Pagoda on the sea shore, though in a ruinous state, is still about 120 feet high, and well known to mariners. There is a fabulous tradition among the natives of the neighbouring villages which is said to account for its desertion and diapiadation. They relate that a *koomba put hur*, or loadstone of immense size was formerly lodged on the summit of the great tower, which had the effect of drawing ashore all

the vessels passing near the coast; The inconvenience of this was so much felt, that about two centuries since, in the Moghul time, the crew of a Ship landed at a distance, and stealing down the coast, attacked the temple, scaled the tower, and carried off the loadstone! The priests, alarmed at this violation of the sanctity of the place, removed the image of the god, Surya, to Pooree, and from that time the temple became deserted, and went rapidly to ruin.—*Government Gazette.*

**Agricultural and Horticultural Society.**—A meeting of this Society was held at the house of the President on the 12th instant. W. Lyeester, Esq. in the Chair. A letter was read from the President, communicating a paper from Mr. Piddington, at Amerpoor, near Sookasgur, dated in December last, on the method of preparing hemp from *Musa textilis*, at Manilla, accompanied by models of two machines used in manufacture. Samples of recent hemp were produced at the meeting, made by the President from the fibres of three sorts of *Musa* and of *Yucca amperba*.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the President, that a collection of engrafted fruit trees be ordered out from England for the use of the Society, to the amount of one hundred pounds sterling, and that a native of this country be sent home for the express purpose of taking charge of the plants from England. An opportunity at present offering itself by the immediate departure of the Ship *PRINCESS CHARLOTTE* for Liverpool, it was further resolved, that the requisite application be made to Mr. SHEPHERD, the Curator of the Botanic Garden at that place, and that the valuable services of Captain McKean of the *PRINCESS CHARLOTTE*, be solicited, in order that special care may be taken of the grafts after they are placed in his charge. A Committee was nominated to regulate the printing of the Society's transactions, and another to regulate foreign expenditure, importation of fruit trees, implements, &c. Dr. J. ADAM and Mr. E. Royle were elected members of the Society.

A communication was read from Dr. N. Wallich, the Secretary, on the population of Penang, and the retail price of Opium on that island. A Census of the population of Penang and its dependencies up to the 30th June 1822, gives the following result.

|                        |        |                           |        |
|------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| Malays and Bugis, ..   | 19,767 | Native Christians, ....   | 1,026  |
| Acheenese, .....       | 451    | Caffrees, .....           | 118    |
| Batias, .....          | 867    | Itinerants, estimated at, | 2,000  |
| Chinese, .....         | 8,856  | Native Military, follow-  |        |
| Choolias, .....        | 6,057  | ers, and convicts, 3,000  |        |
| Bengalese, .....       | 1,538  | Europeans and their de-   |        |
| Barmas and Siamese, .. | 862    | sendants, .....           | 400    |
| Arabs, .....           | 150    |                           |        |
| Armenians, .....       | 19     |                           | 45,127 |
| Parasies, .....        | 13     |                           |        |

The number of emigrants from the Quida country to the island, is calculated at 6,124. It is stated that the population during the first six months of 1822, had increased between two and three thousand, and the increase is said to be likely to continue. Respecting Opium, it seems, that 23 chests are annually imported for the Malay and Chinese inhabitants, and a revenue of 3 or 4000 Spanish Dollars is derived monthly from the farmers who purchase the monopoly of retailing the drug. The opium is submitted to a simple operation, by which a first and second sort of extract, called Chando is made. This is prepared for smoking, and divided into small portions for retail; each chest produces, at the rate of 6 pie per *hoom*, 9,000 Dollars, or nearly 20,000 Sa. Rs. and it is calculated, that the consumer pays between 24 and 25,000 per cent. above the prime cost. The monopoly and high price are intended to limit the sale of this drug which is used by the Malays and Chinese, solely on account of its intoxicating quality.—*Government Gazette.*

**Murder.**—An highly respectable Native of the name of Dvanoth Daohy missed his Son, a boy of the age of ten years, who left his house to go to School on Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock—but not returning, about nine, he gave notice of the circumstance to the Thannah, when the most active search was commenced by the Police, and after two hours the body of the boy was found in one of the vaults of an old uninhabited house in the Burrah-Bazar—with the throat cut, and otherwise mutilated. Near the body, were found a pair of slippers, and a broken knife, with which no doubt the deed was perpetrated. There were also found a pillow and a counterpane, from which circumstances it is conjectured that the murderer was some houseless wretch who had, unknown to the neighbours, made use of the house to sleep in—it being situated in a Gully without a thoroughfare enabled him to occupy it at less risk of detection. This is the second circumstance within two years of a child being murdered for the sake of the Ornaments, with which Native children are so profusely and imprudently provided. On the former occasion, the value of the Ornaments did not exceed forty or fifty Rupees, and a man was tried for the murder, but was acquitted from the difficulty of bringing it home to him; in this case the value amounted to three hundred Rupees. There are no hopes at present of tracing the murderer.—*John Bull.*

## To Bachelors.

"Now every Man, or rich or poor,  
"A fortune asks, and asks no more."

### I.

List to the Lay of a Woman, I pray,  
And heed that advice you on us throw away;  
For once do restrain, proud things! you disdain,  
And take my advice in a whimsical strain,  
If you like it.

### II.

The Lessons you preach, we practise and teach;  
We cander avow, you a figure-of-speech—  
Puff'd up with conceit poor Women you treat,  
As proudly as if your dear selves were complete.  
Odious Creatures!

### III.

We gaze with delight on a Sex so polite,  
So moral, so perfect, in maxims so trite;  
Yet strange, I protest, that you have exprest,  
Fine Doctrines, we know, your hearts never confess,  
To the Ladies.

### IV.

Those follies you view in us, spring but from you;  
As your pupils acknowledge, we give you your due—  
Deceit we dismiss, would you but do this,  
You'd find that we Women are not so amiss,  
As you think us.

### V.

Yes! tho' arts you detect in us, you also affect;  
'Tis fashion you worship, and riches respect;  
You flatter and smile and think that the while  
Deceives us—dear me! 'tis yourselves you beguile,  
Very often.

### VI.

Poor Creatures! in sooth, we pity your youth,  
Nor care we can't feel quite as much for your truth—  
Your oaths as a spell, may do pretty well—  
Self-pride is your boast; O! in that we excel,  
Let me tell you!

### VII.

Our smart love-sick beaux, first would feign know,  
How the land lies in cash, some thousands or so—  
Charms such as these, bring you all on your knees,  
Oh! "'tis the mind you adore," and not the Rupees!  
We believe ye.

### VIII.

The Love that ye praise, is merely a phrase;  
'Tis express'd and declined in various ways;  
Some love the dice, some wine, some advice;  
And shew us—kind Creatures! the danger of Vice,  
From Example.

### IX.

Ha! look to yourselves, your "sixes and twelves"—  
We care not a fig for coxcomical elves!  
Beaux be not too nice—I've prov'd in a trice,  
We girls are forsooth, at a much higher price.  
Than we have been.

### X.

Merit and sense we respect, and from thence  
Some Creatures amongst you may have a pretence,  
May, if you are wise, improve in our eyes;  
And he who is wisest, shall bear off the Prize.  
Or live single.

*Gryphi Latibulum, Culpec, Feb. 7, 1823.*

AGNES.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY ] CALCUTTA. [SELL.  
1 11] a 2½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ... 2 a 2½  
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ... 92  
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ...  
Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 26 a 28 pr. ct. prem.  
Bank Shares—Premium 60 to 62 per cent.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

- 285 -

## Government Orders.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 6, 1823.

Mr. James Armstrong, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.  
Mr. Stewart Paxton, Assistant to the Magistrate, and to the Collector of the District of Cuttack.

#### MARCH 13, 1823.

Mr. R. Mitford, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.  
Mr. J. Hayes, Fourth ditto ditto of Dacca.  
Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly.  
Mr. A. Mackenzie, ditto ditto of Etawah.  
Mr. F. C. Smith, ditto ditto of Metruah.  
Mr. G. Mainwaring, ditto ditto of the Southern Division of Bandedund.  
Mr. H. M. Pigou, ditto ditto of Backergunge.  
Mr. C. J. Middleton, ditto ditto of Sylhet.  
Mr. C. Dawes, ditto ditto of Tipperah.  
Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of Purneah.  
Mr. J. Master, ditto ditto of the 24-Pergunnahs.  
Mr. H. Nisbet, Register of Allahabad and Joint Magistrate stationed at Futtihpore.  
Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Bareilly and ditto ditto at Shahjehanpore.  
Mr. G. P. Thompson, ditto of the 24-Pergunnahs and ditto at Bangunee.  
Mr. R. Creighton, ditto of the Jungle Mehals.  
Mr. E. Bradford, additional Register at Bareilly.  
Mr. J. Stanforth, Register of the City of Dacca.

#### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 13, 1823.

Mr. W. Paton, Second Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

### MILITARY.

#### General Orders by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

##### FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 7, 1823.

In Continuation of General Orders of the 13th September last, the following Establishment is at the recommendation of the Military Board, permanently attached to the Foundry in Fort William, on the rates of Pay, &c. heretofore fixed for each as a part of the Arsenal Establishment.

Overseers of the Boring Machine: 1 Conductor, 1 Serjeant—Foundry Overseers: 3 Serjeants—Founders: 1 Sirdar, 10 Workmen—4 Tindals, 52 Lascars, 2 Engravers, 3 Bricklayers—Gun-Turners: 1 Mistry, 2 Workmen, to be transferred from the Arsenal Establishment.—Blacksmiths: 1 Mistry, 6 Filemen—6 Workmen Braziers, 6 Workmen Sikligurs—Carpenters: 1 Mate, 2 Workmen—1 Workmen Painter, 1 Office Writer, at 16 Rupees per month.

The individuals of this Establishment, to be transferred as above directed, from that of the Arsenal (73 in number) and who were employed exclusively on account of the Foundry, will be struck off the Arsenal Rolls from the 1st Instant, and the remaining portion entered on the 15th of this Month.

##### FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 14, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain Thomas Maddock, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Secretary to the Military Board, during the absence of Captain J. Craigie, or until further orders; the same to have effect from the 1st ultimo.

Ensign Edward Sanders, of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as District Barrack Master 4th Division, during the absence of Lieutenant Buxton from his Station, or until further orders: Ensign Sanders will place himself in immediate communication with the Superintendent Public Buildings, Lower Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon A. Davidson, M. D. to perform the Medical duties of the Northern Division of Morababad, and to be attached to Mr. N. J. Hallid, Collector and Joint Magistrate of that portion of the District.

The following Appointments, were made in the Political Department under date the 7th instant, to have effect from the 28th February last:

Lieutenant W. Murray of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, Political Assistant at Loodheeanah, to succeed Captain Ross as Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs. Lieutenant Murry will cease to draw any Military Allowances, except the Net Pay of his Rank.

Lieutenant C. M. Wade, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to succeed Lieutenant Murray as Political Assistant at Loodheeanah, with the Civil and Military Allowances hitherto drawn by the latter Officer.

Lieutenant Alfred Arkell Williamson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his health.

The permission granted by the Bombay Government, to Brevet Captain John Henry Lester, of the 16th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough on account of his health, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Mercer, of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Six Months.

Compensation in lieu of Caps for the Biennial period of 1820 and 1821, is authorized to be issued to the Drummers of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

#### General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 11, 1823.

The appointment by Brevet-Captain Horsburg, on the 23d ultimo, of Ensign Jones to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry under his Command, in the room of Lieutenant Fenton absent on sick leave, is confirmed.

Battalion Orders by Major Richards, under date the 2d instant, for Lieutenant Richardson to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry during the absence of Brevet Captain and Adjutant Stirling, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Campbell, 3d Light Cavalry, is permitted to join and do duty with the 1st Regiment of Cavalry at Sultanpore until further orders.

#### Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 12, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of absence:

Staff.—Brevet Captain J. O. Bockett, Secy. and Persian Intr. to the Officer Comg. Nagpore Subsy. Force, from 1st March, to 1st September, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Brittridge, from 2d February to 2d May, to visit Mirzapore, on urgent private affairs.

#### Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 14, 1823.

Ensign A. Arabin is removed from the 1st to the 3d Battalion of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry; and Ensign R. Chitty from the latter to the former Corps.

#### Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 15, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, is pleased to direct the following arrangements for giving effect to the re-organization, and consequent alteration in the Establishment of the Cuttack Legion, notified in Government General Orders of the 14th ultimo:

On the receipt of this Order at Titlayah, Captain Waters, Commanding the Dinagapore Local Battalion, will adopt immediate measures for the transfer from that Corps to the Rungpore Local Battalion, of two Complete Companies of the strength laid down in the 5th Paragraph of the Government General Orders above quoted.

The transfers to be made by Volunteers in each Rank from the whole Corps, and subsequently the number that may be deficient to be filled up, by the Selection of the Juniors of each grade, Captain Waters being careful that Sepoys in every respect qualified and answering the description of Men of which the Rungpore Battalion is composed, be sent.—When the two Companies have been completed, they are to be ordered under the Senior Subadar to join the Head-Quarters of the Rungpore Local Battalion at Chilmay on the Burrampootre, furnished with the prescribed Certificates.

Captain Waters will, at the same time, transmit correct Descriptive Rolls of the Drafts to Captain MacLeod commanding the Rungpore Local Battalion.

The Arms, Accoutrements, proportion of Camp Equipage, Ammunition, and the Extra Establishment in excess to the scale laid down in Government General Orders of the 14th ultimo for the Dinagapore Local Corps, are to accompany the two Companies to Chilmay.

Captain Davidson will be pleased, in communication with Captain MacLeod, to arrange for the transfer to the Rungpore Local Battalion, of the whole of the present Sylhet Corps, deemed efficient in every respect, discharging from the Service such as he considers unfit.

The Descriptive Roll and other Records of the present Sylhet Corps, to be transferred to the Adjutant's Office of the Rungpore Local Battalion.

The transfers from the Sylhet Corps, together with their Arms, Ammunition, Camp Equipage and Establishments of every description, in excess to what may be deemed necessary to detain at Sylhet for the duties of that Station, to join the Head-Quarters of the Rungpore Corps,

at Chilmay. Captain MacLeod will proceed without delay to re-organise the Cuttack Legion, and form the Corps into Ten Companies of the strength and description detailed in Government General Orders of the 14th ultimo, from the transfers from the Sylhet Corps, Rungpore Local Battalion, and such of the two Troops of Cavalry and 3 Companies of Infantry now attached to the Cuttack Legion, as may consent to continue in the Service on the Scale of Allowances laid down in the above Orders, discharging those unwilling to remain.

Captain MacLeod will be further pleased to indent on Emergency on the Berhampore Magazine for the proportion of Rifles for 2 Companies, and Fusils or Muskets for 3 Companies, Camp Equipage, Accoutrements, Ammunition, &c. he may require, to complete the established complement for his Corps in its reorganized and augmented form.

Captain MacLeod will also indent on Emergency on the Berhampore Magazine for two 6-Pounder Field Pieces, with their Ammunition, Waggon or Trumbrils, in exchange for the present 3-Pounder Gallopers, which, on receipt of the former Ordnance, are to be returned into the Berhampore Magazine.

The following Establishment of Men and Horses is fixed for the Two 6-Pounder Field Pieces attached to the Rungpore Local Battalion, and the necessary allowances for repairs of Harness, Saddlery, Shoeing, &c., will be settled hereafter.

*Europeans.*—1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal.

*Natives.*—On the same Allowances as in other Local Corps.—2 Tindals, 24 Lascars. On the Allowances laid down in Government General Orders of the 26th of February 1820.—1 Mistry Smith, 1 Fileman, 1 Fireman, 1 Hammerman, 1 Mistry Carpenter, 1 Workman Carpenter, 2 Beldars.

The following detail of Horses is also fixed for the Artillery attached to the Rungpore Local Battalion:—

|  | Horses or Tanguns. |
|--|--------------------|
| For mounting 1 Gun-Sergeant, .....                   | 1                  |
| For mounting 1 Corporal, .....                       | 1                  |
| <i>Draft Horses to be guided with Halters.</i> ..... | 2                  |
| For 1 Light 6-pounder Field Piece, .....             | 6                  |
| For 1 Ammunition Waggon or Trumbril, .....           | 6                  |
| For one Gun and Waggon, .....                        | 12                 |
| For 1 more, .....                                    | 12                 |
| Spare, .....   | 4                  |
|  | 28                 |
| <b>Total Horses, .....</b>                           | <b>30</b>          |

*Establishments.*—1 Syce for each Horse, with Pay, Batta, Clothing and all other advantages under existing regulations.

1 Grass Cutter to each Horse on the present allowances of Grass Cutters, with Companies of Artillery drawn by Horses.

The Tanguns remaining in excess to the number required for the Artillery attached to the Rungpore Battalion, will be disposed of agreeably to a communication to that effect from the Commissary General.

The Uniform of the Rungpore Local Battalion to be the same in every respect as laid down for the Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion.

Captain G. N. C. Campbell, of the Horse Brigade is directed to do duty at the Head-Quarters of the Regiment of Artillery, until the setting in of the Rain.

JAS. NICOL, Adg. Genl. of the Army.

#### THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

*Head quarters, Calcutta; March 11, 1823.*

Orders by Major General Thomas, Commanding at Cawnpore, dated the 25th of February 1823, directing the Detachment of the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot, under the Command of Brevet Colonel Edwards of the latter Corps, to continue its progress to Meerut by water, are confirmed.

*Head quarters, Calcutta; March 12, 1823.*

The Men belonging to the 87th Regiment, adverted to in General Orders No. 2886 of the 28th ultimo, together with Private Hannau, are with the Sanction of Government to proceed by water, to join their Corps at Ghazepore, under the Command of Lieutenant Masterson 87th Regiment, on, or as soon after the 16th instant, as Boats for their Transport can be provided, for which the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased to make the necessary requisition to the proper authority.

Lieutenant Masterson will transmit a Weekly State of his Detachment to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces, (agreeably to established Form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the Men, at the different Stations, Bazaars, and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, No. 1794, Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major King's Troops.

*Head quarters, Calcutta; March 13, 1823.*

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.  
60th Regiment.—Lieutenant John Peppard from Half Pay—14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Courtaigne appointed to the 44th Foot, 29th May, 1822.

*Head quarters, Calcutta; March 14, 1823.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.—Pay Master R. Monk from the 53d Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Robert Kerr, who exchanges, 25th February, 1823.

1st Foot.—Ensign J. C. Cowell, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice E. Mainwaring deceased, 11th February, 1823.

41st Foot.—Captain William Booth from the 53d Foot, to be Captain, vice Harris Hailes, who exchanges, 25th February, 1823.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Alexander Campbell to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Hemsworth deceased, 6th June, 1822, Ensign John Stewart to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Alexander Campbell, promoted, ditto.

53d Foot.—Captain H. Hailes from the 41st Foot to be Captain, vice W. Booth, who exchanges, 25th February 1823.

Pay Master Robert Kerr, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Pay Master, vice R. Monk who exchanges, ditto.

*Head quarters, Calcutta; March 17 1823.*

A Committee composed of a Captain from the 44th Regt. President, and one Subaltern, with the Quarter Master of that Corps, Members, will assemble in Fort William, on Wednesday morning next the 19th instant, for the examination of Great Coats, which will be pointed out by the Brigade Major King's Troops.

The President will receive his instructions from Major Bristow, who will be pleased to name the hour and place for the Committee to assemble.

Upon the President furnishing the Brigade Major with the required returns, the Committee is to consider itself dissolved.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON Col. A. G.

#### Nicobar Islands.

#### GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.—FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 23, 1823.

It having been represented to this Government in the month of May 1822, that a part of the Crew of the Ship FETTEL MINE which was stated to have been lost on the Island of Nancowrie, were detained by the Inhabitants; the Honorable Company's Cruiser PRINCE OF WALES was dispatched at the instance of the Governor General in Council in December last from Prince of Wales Island, with instructions to her Commander to verify the report of the detention of the persons in question, and eventually to rescue them from the power of the Islanders. Lieutenant Collinson's report of his enquiries having been received, the following Copy of it, is published for general information.

To C. W. Wright, Esq. Master Attendant, Prince of Wales Island.

SIR,—I beg leave to state for the information of Government, that I arrived off the Nicobars on the 17th December; on the following morning I proceeded through St. George's Channel under easy Sail, occasionally heaving to for the purpose of allowing the native Boats to come along-side, which they did in considerable numbers from the two Nicobars, bringing off trifling articles as Coconuts, &c. &c. for Sale. In some of the Canoes were observed a few pieces of old Iron, as Nails, Bolts, &c. &c. and a small quantity of Sheet Lead. On making enquiry from whence they procured these articles, was informed by one of the natives, who spoke a little Portuguese and appeared rather an intelligent man, they were taken from the wreck of a Ship which had been lost on the South West side of the Great Nicobar. This person being questioned when, and where the circumstance of the Ship-wreck took place, very readily gave the following account which was corroborated by the different people of the Canoes which afterwards boarded us from the Great Nicobar.

"About two or three years ago, (as near as I could make out from the account of this man) a Ship anchored on the South West side of the Great Nicobar for the purpose of procuring refreshments, and during a violent squall was driven on shore in the surf and wrecked, the Crew were enabled to get on shore with safety, as well as the Captain and Officers, and the latter after remaining on the Island two days, had fitted out their Boat and put to Sea with the intention of making the Port of Acheen or some other part of the Sumatra Coast; in the mean time the remainder of the Crew were supplied with such Provisions, &c. &c. as the natives made use of themselves. The Ship went to pieces, and



the different articles belonging to her passed in the course of barter through the whole range of Islands: this person also asserted that a Brig with an European Crew had arrived at the Great Nicobar two or three Months ago, and taken away from the Island the remainder of the People formerly belonging to the wrecked Vessel."

On clearing the Channel I hauled up under the lee of the Little Nicobar and anchored very near the shore, and during the day sent on shore Lieutenant Moresby to make further enquiries. The natives of this Island gave exactly the same account of the wreck I had previously received from the Inhabitants of the Great Nicobar; they also pointed out the place where the circumstance is said to have happened. I sailed round the Head Land, which was pointed out as the place of the Shipwreck, but could perceive no appearance of any part of a wreck remaining, and the Surf ran so high, as precluded the possibility of landing in any Boat, I was further informed at these two Islands, that with the exception of the shipwrecked People, no European or Seacunnies had ever resided amongst them. I indeed saw one person, who came from the Great Nicobar, and spoke Hindustanee, and did not resemble the Natives; he appeared to me to be a man from the Coromandel Coast, but entirely conformed to the manners and customs of the Natives. They professed some knowledge of an European they called John! who had formerly lived on the Island of Bampoka, and who they said had been dead some years.

After Coasting along the West-side of the Little Nicobar, I arrived and anchored off the West side of the Island of Nancowry and Carmorta; and the Ship was shortly visited by a number of Canoes with the usual trifling articles for Sale; besides some pieces of Old Iron; one Boat had on board of her two or three Elephant's Teeth, which they acknowledged having procured from the Inhabitants of the Great Nicobar; they denied that any vessel had been wrecked near Nancowry or that any Manilla-man, European or Stranger of any description resided among them; they knew the person they call John, and informed us of his death at Bampoka, three years ago: one of the Natives who came on board, was dressed in the European style, and produced a Recommendation or Certificate from Captain Ritchener, Commanding the *FAMILIAREM*; this was dated November, 1822. The Boats were sent on shore at this place, but procured no additional information. I coasted along the West-side of Nancowry within musket shot of the beach, on this side, there was no appearance of Inhabitants whatever, but all a seemingly impenetrable Jungle.

Passing along the West-side of Carmorta, I proceeded to the Island of Bampoka, and intending to water the Ship at the place, anchored very close to the village the only one on the Island, the population of which does not exceed thirty males. The Islanders of Bampoka corroborated the several accounts I had received from the Inhabitants of the other Islands respecting the wreck of the ship and the residence of the European among them; I was shewn a number of articles of iron work, as Iron Knives, &c. &c. which they said they procured from the Inhabitants of the Great Nicobar; they also pointed out the Hut in which the European Worthington had resided on the spot where he was buried; they gave the following account respecting the above named European; viz.

"That he formerly belonged to a Frigate which touched at Nancowry, fifteen years ago, for refreshments; from this vessel he deserted and secreted himself among the natives, with whom he lived for the space of five years, when some of the Bampoka People visiting Nancowry, he returned with them to that Island, since which period to the time of his death he resided at Bampoka."

The natives appear to regret his loss, and give a very excellent character of him; he seems to have employed himself in rearing Hogs, Poultry, &c. &c. and the only piece of cultivated ground we saw had been the property of this Man, as we remained some days at this Island, and had frequent opportunities of visiting several parts of it. If any persons, European or native, still resided there, we should most probably have seen or heard something of them.

The natives of this Groupe of Islands appear to be a mild inoffensive race of people, and I should think it improbable they would ever attempt to attack any Vessel, neither being possessed of any Arms or Boats capable—whatever their inclination might be of carrying such a measure into effect, their Boats being very small and frail, and I did not perceive any kind of arms among them, except the Fish Gig (or instrument for striking might be termed so.)

We found the Inhabitants of Bampoka particularly civil and attentive to us, readily shewing us every part of the Island we wished, to visit, and in fact meeting our wishes in every respect.

The Inhabitants of these Islands, generally speaking, go quite naked, with the exception of a small piece of Cloth about half an inch broad passed round the Loins and between the Legs, but which does not even answer the purpose of decency.

There was a person at Bampoka who dressed in a Shirt and Trowsers which I suppose had formerly belonged to Worthington. In this

dress he had very much the appearance of a Manilla Seacunnie, and all the natives I have seen in that dress had the same striking resemblance. The Inhabitants of Nancowry, who have more frequent intercourse with Ships than any of the other Islanders, have consequently adopted more of the manners of Europeans, and are very fond of imitating them in dress, and making use of the few words of English they may have learnt during that intercourse. They also appear to appreciate the value of their Commodities better than the others, and prefer Dollars generally to any thing else, as some of the natives of Nancowry wear the European dress on the arrival of a Ship at this Port, and in that dress have much the appearance of Seacunnies; strangers may have been deceived, seeing this people at a distance in their Canoes, and supposed them Europeans, or Portuguese.

The before-mentioned Brig was the only Vessel of the kind, I could learn, had visited any of the Islands, and I have every reason to suppose to have been a Vessel of War.

The wind suddenly shifting round from the North East to South-East, and South, with hard Squalls and continued rain, I was obliged to move very precipitately from Bampoka, and the weather afterwards continued so boisterous and unsettled with continued rain, that I did not conceive it prudent or safe to touch at the Great Nicobar.

The Inhabitants of these Islands appeared particularly jealous of their women; during our intercourse with them, particularly at Bampoka, where, tho' they invited us to sit under their Huts in the shade whenever any person from the Ship visited the shore, and paid the greatest attention to us, yet we were not gratified with the sight of a single Female. They complain much of the Birmah Vessels, which visit them occasionally—the people of these Vessels not being satisfied with the little traffic they carry on; but generally make free with their Hogs, Poultry, &c. &c. whenever they can lay hold of them.

From the information I have been enabled to collect with regard to the loss of the *Fattel-Mine*, it is my belief that she was wrecked on the Great Nicobar, and that the Crew of her (with the exception of the Commander and those who accompanied him, who most probably perished in their Boat) were rescued by the Brig which visited the Island between two and three months ago.

I am, &c.

H. C. C. Prince of Wales, } (Signed) W. S. COLLINSON, Lieut.  
January 15, 1823. } Commanding the H. C. C. Prince of Wales.

By Command of the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to Govt.

*Gas Lights in Calcutta.*—The Warehouse of Mr. Bathgate, the ingenious Chymist and Druggist in Old Court House Street, was, on Tuesday night, brilliantly and beautifully illuminated with Gas Light, almost the first display, we believe, of this ingenious and valuable invention in India. Crowds of the better description of Natives flocked round the place, expressing their admiration at the beautiful contrivance. Englishmen cannot see such a spectacle in these remote parts of the World, without indulging for a moment an honest feeling of pride and exultation on reflecting that they are both the discoverers and propagators of all those inventions of unquestionable utility, which in our own times have exhibited a palpable conviction of the value of art and science, to tribes of nations who scarce knew the names of our sires and grand-sires. We hope to see the use of the Gas Lights become soon very general. Several apparatus have already been brought from England, and as Coal and Oil are abundant in Calcutta, there can be no difficulty in their application. Independent of the illumination of the streets, Gas Lights are peculiarly suited for large Manufactories, Ware-houses and Churches.—In adverting to this subject, we might take the liberty of suggesting to our compatriots the Hindus, that as the great body of the inhabitants of this province, are worshippers of Siwa and Durgah, one of whose most distinguished emblems is flame, Gas Lights might be applied with equal taste and advantage in the illumination and decoration of their temples. In the same manner had we been conducting our labors at the Sister Presidency of Bombay, we should by all means have recommended the extinction of the sacred fire of the Parsees, and the immediate substitution of the Gas Lights, and we should not despair in a very short time of bringing that very sensible and calculating people to our way of thinking.—*Hurler* & u.

#### HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

|              | H. | M. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Morning..... | 9  | 23 |
| Evening..... | 9  | 47 |

**To Correspondents.**

Having received several Letters on the UNITARIAN CONTROVERSY, we take this opportunity to acquaint ORTHODOX, and others, that we are not disposed to make the columns of the JOURNAL an arena for religious discussions.

**Shipping Departures.****CALCUTTA.**

| Date    | Names of Vessels | Flags   | Commanders  | Destinations |
|---------|------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| Mar. 10 | Sarah            | British | M. F. Crisp | Coromandel   |

**Stations of Vessels in the River.****CALCUTTA, MARCH 10, 1823.**

At Diamond Harbour.—CORDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.), EXMOUTH, and BRITANNIA, inward-bound, remain.—CATHERINE, on her way to TOWN.—PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, and RESOLUTION, outward-bound, remain.

The ACAITA (Amren.) arrived off Colvin's Ghaut on Wednesday.

**Vessels in the River.**

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of March 1823.

| Description of Vessels.                                | Vessels | Tons. |
|--|---------|-------|
| Honorable Company's Ships,.....                        | 2       | 2326  |
| Free Traders for Great Britain, &c.....                | 8       | 4018  |
| Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,.....  | 15      | 6008  |
| Laid up for Sale or Freight,.....                      | 14      | 7113  |
| French Vessels,.....                                   | 4       | 1498  |
| Portuguese Vessels,.....                               | 6       | 1470  |
| Spanish Vessel,.....                                   | 1       | 270   |
| Dutch Vessel,.....                                     | 1       | 90    |
| Arabian Vessel,.....                                   | 1       | 500   |
| Total,.....  | 63      | 22192 |
| Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of Mar. 1822, .. | 3       | 1459  |
| Ditto ditto, on the 1st of Mar. 1823,.....             | 8       | 4018  |
| Increase,.....   | 5       | 2559  |

**Marriage.**

On the 20th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. T. THOMASON, Captain GEORGE HUTCHINSON, of the Engineers, Superintendent and Director of the Foundry of Fort William, to MARTHA, second Daughter of JAMES WILLIAM, Esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

**Death.**

On the 5th instant, in Camp, at Chilmarry, NEWTON EDMUND, the infant Son of Captain NEWTON WALLACE, of the Cuttack Legion, aged 3 months, and 5 days.

**Commercial Reports.**

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted as being sufficient to give a tolerable correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

|                           |       |   |    |                |
|---------------------------|-------|---|----|----------------|
| Broad Cloth, fine,.....   | 5     | a | 0  | per cent. A    |
| Broad Cloth, coarse,..... | P. C. | 0 | a  | 0 per cent. D  |
| Flannels,.....            | 15    | a | 20 | per cent. D    |
| Hats, Bicknell's,.....    | 20    | a | 25 | per cent. A    |
| Chintz,.....              | P. C. | 5 | a  | 0 per cent. D  |
| Cutlery, Table,.....      | 5     | a | 0  | per cent. A    |
| Earthen-ware,.....        | 15    | a | 20 | per cent. A    |
| Glass-ware,.....          | P. C. | 0 | a  | 5 per cent. A  |
| Window Glass,.....        | P. C. | 0 | a  | 10 per cent. D |
| Hosiery,.....             | P. C. | 0 | a  | 0 per cent. D  |
| Muslins, assorted,.....   | 15    | a | 20 | per cent. A    |
| Oilman's Stores,.....     | 20    | a | 25 | per cent. A    |
| Stationery,.....          | P. C. | 0 | a  | 8 per cent. A  |

**Commercial Reports.**

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

|                                      | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Cotton, Jaloon,..... per maund       | 14 0 a  | 14 8    |
| Cutchoura,.....                      | 12 8 a  | 13 8    |
| Grain, Rice, Patna,.....             | 2 2 a   | 2 4     |
| Patchery, 1st,.....                  | 2 4 a   | 2 8     |
| Ditto, 2d,.....                      | 1 12 a  | 1 14    |
| Moongy, 1st,.....                    | 1 8 a   | 1 9     |
| Ditto, 2d,.....                      | 1 6 a   | 1 7     |
| Ballum, 1st,.....                    | 1 7 a   | 1 8     |
| Wheat, Dooda,.....                   | 1 7 a   | 1 8     |
| Gram, Patna,.....                    | 1 7 a   | 1 8     |
| Dhall, Urruhr, good,.....            | 1 15 a  | 2 8     |
| Indigo, Fine purple and violet,..... | 290 0 a | 295 0   |
| Ordinary ditto,.....                 | 280 0 a | 285 0   |
| Duli blue,.....                      | 260 0 a | 270 0   |
| Inferior purple and violet,.....     | 240 0 a | 250 0   |
| Strong copper,.....                  | 275 0 a | 285 0   |
| Ordinary ditto,.....                 | 230 0 a | 240 0   |
| Onde, fine,.....                     | 250 0 a | 260 0   |
| Ditto, ordinary,.....                | 200 0 a | 220 0   |
| Saltpetre, Culmer, 1st sort,.....    | 5 0 a   | 5 4     |
| 2d sort,.....                        | 4 8 a   | 4 12    |
| 3d sort,.....                        | 4 0 a   | 4 4     |

Indigo.—The transactions in this since our last have been very extensive, more particularly within the last three days. The French Americans and Arabs have again come into the market. We know of a parcel of fine Benares, about 1,300 maunds, that went off at 285; and several parcels of fine and ordinary Onde at 200 to 245, according to quality, all in bond. There was a Typographical error in our statement of the exportation of this article to the 28th ultimo, the following is a corrected one to the 16th instant, inclusive:—

Great Britain, maunds 44,633; Foreign Europe, 16,998; America, 6,276; Persian Gulph, &c. 3,979; Total Factory Maunds, 73,786—By the Honorable Company, 8,284.

Cotton.—We know of no sales in this since our last. Prices appear to have given way in the interior, and no demand. At Mirzapore, on the 9th instant, new Bandah was quoted at 18, and Cutchoura at 15.5 per local maund. At Jeagunge, on the 15th instant, new Bandah was stated at 15.4 to 15.8, and Cutchoura at 13 to 13.8—no sales—Stock 22,250 maunds.

Opium.—Sales have been effected in this during the week at our quotations; and considerable shipments are going on for the Eastward.

Saltpetre.—Has been in fair demand during the week, but prices have given way a little.

Sugar—Dull, and a heavy stock in the market.

Piece Goods—Rather on the decline.

Metals—Spelter in fair demand, and looking up—Iron and Steel, dull—Block Tin, on the decline, sales have been effected during the week at our quotations—Sheet and Pig Lead, in fair demand—the former looking up—Copper, Sheathing, also on the advance.

Europe Goods—Perishable Articles advancing.

Freight to London—May be stated at £4 15 to £6-10 per ton.

Particulars of a Sale of 500,000 maunds of Salt, belonging to the Honorable Company, sold at the Exchange on the 17th and 18th of March 1823.

| Division.                  | Quantity. | Produce. |           |       | Average per 100 Maunds. |     |    |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-----|----|
|                            |           | Maunds.  | Rs.       | A. P. | Rs.                     | As. | P. |
| Hidgelee,.....             | 100,000   |          | 4,31,980  | 0 0   | 431                     | 15  | 8  |
| Tamluk,.....               | 100,000   |          | 4,54,780  | 0 0   | 454                     | 12  | 6  |
| 24-Pargunnahs,.....        | 60,000    |          | 2,67,310  | 0 0   | 446                     | 5   | 7  |
| Jessore,.....              | 80,000    |          | 3,59,690  | 0 0   | 449                     | 9   | 9  |
| Bulloah,.....              | 80,000    |          | 3,37,060  | 0 0   | 446                     | 5   | 2  |
| Chittagong,.....           | 20,000    |          | 88,590    | 0 0   | 442                     | 15  | 2  |
| Cuttack Pongah Salt,.....  | 60,000    |          | 2,32,310  | 0 0   | 464                     | 9   | 11 |
| Ditto Karkutch ditto,..... | 10,000    |          | 37,100    | 0 0   | 371                     | 0   | 0  |
| Total Maunds,.....         | 500,000   |          | 22,29,320 | 0 0   | 445                     | 13  | 6  |

**CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

|   |        |      |
|---|--------|------|
| Remittable,.....Premium.....                      | 29 0 a | 30 0 |
| Non-remittable, Certificates, 5 p. ct., ditto, .. | 5 0 a  | 6 0  |



